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Part One
Pages 1-8

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DEFENDER IS VERY FAST

In a Second Trial She Beats the Colonia Badly.

SAILED IN A CLUB TOPSAIL BREEZE

Behaved in Such a Manner as to Arouse the Enthusiasm of All on Board—Her Superiority Proved.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 7.—The Defender had a second trial under sail to-day. This time it was a real trial and gave results which were not only worth noting, but which proves the boat to be wonderfully fast in a club topsail breeze. The proof was at hand in the fact that the Defender was tried with the Colonia, a known quantity in racing, and defeated her in such a way in both windward and leeward work as to leave no doubt of her superiority or of her ability to do better when she is in racing form.

In a fair and square race the Colonia, which is in good, even if in not the best racing trim, was beaten so easily as to awake much enthusiasm as to the Defender's abilities and qualities, and to assure both the designer and the owners that they have in the Defender a very much faster boat than anything on this side of the water, as well as a boat which gives much promise of doing the work for which she was designed and built. All this is, of course, in a club topsail breeze, but there was much in the behavior of the yacht to raise confidence in her abilities in heavier weather, and certainly no reason to suppose that she would not carry sail as well as the Colonia and beat her as handily under lower sails as with working topsails.

It is easy enough to say "fast boat," but here are some figures which prove it. In five miles of windward work in a breeze which would have sent the boat's rail down with club topsails aloft, the Defender beat the Colonia 8 minutes. In a run of six miles before the wind, the Defender beat the Colonia 2½ minutes. Carried out to the fifteen-mile windward and fifteen-mile leeward cup course, these figures would mean that to-day the Defender would have beaten the Colonia 9 minutes in windward work and 5 minutes on the run home, or 14 minutes over the entire course.

Measurements and timing cannot, of course, be so accurate as if the yachts were sailing between marks, but distances were carefully made on charts from observed bearings, from which the timing was equally carefully done. But if these figures show a fast boat, what do the following show in a second trial in a lighter air?

In a breeze which was materially lighter than in the first trial, the Defender beat the Colonia five minutes in four miles of windward work, or a beat of eighteen minutes in the fifteen miles of windward work in a cup race. In a five-mile run the same rate of gain was not kept up, but the Colonia was beaten worse down the wind than in the first trial, and a conservative estimate of her gain for a fifteen-mile leeward run is seven minutes. This would give a beating of twenty-five minutes to the Colonia over a cup course, something which seems almost impossible to believe, but which the facts and figures of the day's sailing show to be very close to correct.

The Defender simply romped away from the Colonia in the lighter air, while in the stronger breezes she did not take so great an angle of heel, and seemed at all times to have a greater reserve of power for heavier weather. What she will do in heavier weather remains to be seen, but everybody has great hopes.

It must be remembered, too, that the Defender is in nothing like racing trim, and that her new, unstretched sails are good for many minutes more speed a few weeks from now than they are at present. On the other hand, the Colonia's bottom was very foul and her foresail in bad shape at the head, but even at a stand-off the figures speak.

As a matter of fact, the Defender was the most heavily handicapped, and if she doesn't show better later on, many good judgments are at fault. It should be noted, too, that in the second trial the Defender's topsail was so stretched as to be practically useless, although the mainsail was a bit better. The Colonia was sailed by Capt. Harry Haff of the Wasp, with his own crew and some of the Defender's, while Nat Herreshoff and Mr. Iselin had the Defender's wheel in the first trial and Capt. Haff in the second. Herbert Leeds was on the Colonia, on behalf of the syndicate, while in the party on the Defender were E. D. Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, W. Butler Duncan, Harry Lippitt, and Mrs. Iselin and Mrs. Lippitt.

The trial was made in a southwesterly breeze of from ten to fifteen miles' strength and smooth water. Both boats carried working topsails over lower sails, and neither set a spinnaker in the work down the wind. Either could have carried her largest club topsail with ease, and all her light sails off the wind. No reaching was attempted. The scene of the trial was the stretch of Narragansett Bay east of Prudence Island and from Hog Island Lightship to Gould Island.

The trial had been carefully arranged beforehand, so that each boat's handlers knew what was to be done and how to do it. The boats left their moorings about 11 o'clock and went down past the lightship, the Defender leading. The day was a beautiful and the attendant steam fleet was quite a large one.

The Defender's mainsail set better than it did yesterday, showing less bagginess and promising an excellent sail later on. The headsails were in fair shape. The Colonia looked well, except for a shake in the head of the foresail. Off the head of Prudence Island the Defender hauled her staysail to windward and waited for the Colonia. The latter soon ran up on her and then the trial began.

Tack and tack the boats worked down the bay. The Defender pulled away from the very start, and, although she was not pointing quite so high as the Colonia, yet she was sailing faster. The Colonia was being sailed for all she was worth, but the new one had the heels of her, and when she eased sheets just before Gould Island was reached she was half a mile in the lead, or about three minutes, as judged by time and tacks. She had done it easily, too, and had gone with the same ease and freedom from fuss as marked her performances yesterday.

Sheets were then eased for a run up the bay, and, with booms well off to port, the yachts headed for the lightship. The Colonia was a little astern. It was noticeable that the Colonia took more of a heel under the weight of her boom when she swung off than did the Defender, showing that the latter has the greater initial stability. When almost up to the lightship, the Defender hauled in her sheets, jibed, and headed over toward Prudence Island. Two and a half minutes later the Colonia turned in about the same place, and headed after her leader. At 2:35 the boats were standing closed hauled on the port tack near the head of Prudence Island. The Defender was fairly under the Colonia's lee. Then tack and tack the boats went off on their second trial in a considerably lighter air.

From the very first tack the Defender began to pull away, and when at last a long port tack came, the Colonia was simply out of the race. At 3:04 a sudden rush of fog up the bay stopped further trial, and the Defender was put about for home. The Colonia was half a mile astern, or about five minutes, on tacks, and she, too, turned for the lightship, but Capt. Haff showed his fine hand in off-the-wind work, and the Defender caught and passed the Colonia with the greatest ease. At 4 o'clock the Defender's anchor was dropped in Bristol Harbor, and a few minutes later the Colonia's, with everybody wildly enthusiastic, and the millionaires on the Defender's deck larking like schoolboys in their glee.

Mr. Iselin, who was seen after the trial, was just as enthusiastic. He called the performance a wonderful one, and said that he thought more sail could be carried with ease. The boat steered and handled splendidly, and he was perfectly satisfied. Capt. Haff was also delighted, and also the Colonia people. Mr. Iselin then left for New-York, via Newport, on the Shearwater with Commodore Morgan.

There will be no further trial of the boat until Thursday, as there is still much work to be done inside.

Herbert C. Leeds, who had charge of the Colonia, made figures for the first trial, which correspond very closely with those made by The Times's correspondent. He made no figures on the second trial.

Lord Dunraven Satisfied.

HUNTER'S QUAY, July 7.—The Valkyrie III. will take part in no more races on this side of the Atlantic. She will go to Henderson's yard to-morrow to prepare for her voyage to New-York.

Lord Dunraven left here Saturday night. Before taking his departure he expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied that the Valkyrie is better than any boat before built in Great Britain.

Howard Gould, the owner of the twenty-rater Niagara, is much disgusted with racing against the eleven-rater Dakotah on the Yacht Racing Association's time allowance. He threatens to race his boat as a twenty-one rater and claim admission to the forty-rater class if the Dakotah continues winning in the south.

MADE A HOLE IN THE FERRYBOAT

The Sound Steamer Connecticut Ran Into the South Brooklyn—Damage Was All Above the Water Line.

The ferryboat South Brooklyn of the Thirty-ninth Street (South Brooklyn) line and the Sound steamboat Connecticut were in collision yesterday morning. The ferryboat had a deep gash cut in her cabin. The Connecticut escaped with little injury.

The Connecticut, on her way from Providence to her North River pier, was nearing the Battery yesterday morning, when the South Brooklyn, bound to her Thirty-ninth Street slip, pushed out into the stream for the 7:30 trip. The ferryboat had about 100 passengers on board. The Connecticut, as the ferryboat cleared her slip, was a short distance away and stemming a strong flood tide. The ferryboat had the right of way, and it was the Connecticut's lookout to keep clear of her.

The Connecticut sounded two whistles, which meant that the ferryboat should surrender her right of way and let the Sound boat pass, without making it necessary for that vessel to manoeuvre clear of the obstructing craft.

The South Brooklyn promptly replied with one blast, indicating her intention of keeping on her course. The Connecticut acknowledged the signal with another blast, and as the two vessels were then very close, a signal to stop the engines and another to back at full speed were sounded in the engine room.

The helm was put hard to port so as to swing the steamer close under the stern of the ferryboat, but the distance was too small, and the stem of the Connecticut struck the ferryboat just abaft the paddle-box on the port side. It cut cleanly through the guards and opened a big gash in the women's cabin, and likewise made another hole in the cabin of the upper deck.

There was considerable excitement among the passengers of the ferryboat and the usual scramble for life-preservers. The strong tide had caught the ferryboat full on her beam, and for nearly five minutes kept her impaled on the stem of the steamboat. That vessel's engines finally backed the Connecticut clear, and after lying by for a few minutes the steamboat proceeded on her way.

The South Brooklyn was not injured below the water line, and, refusing assistance from the tug Indian, which had hurried to the scene, made her way unaided to her South Brooklyn slip. The boat continued in service throughout the rest of the day.

Capt. Decker was at the wheel of the South Brooklyn at the time of the accident, and Capt. Williamson was in charge of the Connecticut.

Missed the Tug by Five Feet.

The ferryboat Brooklyn of the South Ferry line had a narrow escape from collision about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The tugboat Municipal, with a barge in tow, was passing up the East River, and just as she was crossing the Brooklyn's course the hawser parted.

The tug backed up to make fast again, and when almost in front of the ferryboat her propeller became fouled with the slack of the hawser, bringing her to a standstill.

The Brooklyn's pilot, by quick work, avoided a collision by five feet.

WILL DISINFECT THE EGYPTIAN PRINCE

The First Officer of the Steamship Died from Yellow Fever.

The Prince Line steamship Egyptian Prince arrived from Brazilian ports yesterday morning, and was detained for disinfection.

Capt. Dunbar reported that William Watts, aged thirty-three years, was removed to the hospital at Pernambuco, where he died of yellow fever June 4. Watts was the first officer of the Egyptian Prince. He was a native of Shields, England.

The baggage and effects of the passengers and crew will be removed to Hoffman Island for disinfection by steam. All of the compartments of the steamer will be thoroughly cleansed, and the crew will be bathed at Hoffman Island.

Quite Sure He Is a Baron.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Col. Henry C. Marston of this city, the father of Miss Marston, who, May 28 last, was married to Baron Rudolph Schultzbar-Milchling, in this city, evinced no concern when shown a dispatch from Germany stating that his son-in-law was not a nobleman.

"The cablegram is a mistake," he said. My son-in-law's ancestry was very carefully traced. Aside from this, he was recognized here by the German Consulate, and the Consul was at several of his dinners."

Several other people acquainted with the Baron were shown the cable message, and all agreed that there could be no doubt of the German gentleman having a genuine title.

Prof. Bernann Struck the Policeman.

Adolph Bernann, a professor of languages, of 236 Fifth Avenue, took an early morning walk yesterday in Central Park. He was strolling along the bridle path when Park Policeman Rose told him he was not allowed there. Bernann would not go away. Rose remonstrated with him, and the teacher of languages struck the policeman in the face.

Rose clubbed Bernann into submission and then took him to the Arsenal.

Bernann was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Police Court. The Professor apologized, and Magistrate Crane discharged him.

A FIERCE GALE IN CHICAGO

Lives Lost on the Lake and Much Property Damaged.

DROWNINGS SEEN BY THOUSANDS

Plate-Glass Windows Broken in All the Great Stores—Buildings Flooded and Stocks of Goods Ruined.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A wind and rainstorm such as Chicago has not known for years broke upon the city about 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. It caused the loss of several lives and did great damage to property.

How many have been killed is not known to a certainty to-night, but it is known that four lives were lost on Lake Michigan by the capsizing of boats at the mercy of the hurricane.

Drowned in the Lake.

The names of three of the victims who were occupants of the yacht Pilot, which went down off Twenty-second Street, are:

KLINE, CHARLES.
LEESHOOK, CHARLES.
ROSS, JOHN.

The first approach of the storm was indicated by a severe blowing of dust in the business part of the city, sending the thousands of pedestrians to seek refuge in the hotels and stores which were open. The gale increased in a few minutes to a fifty-mile gait, and the sky was overcast with circulating clouds and black masses, filled with the deluge to come.

Wind and rain soon mingled with terrific force and people on the streets and the thousands of women and children in the parks became frightened, thinking a cyclone was upon them.

At the outbreak of the storm the eyes of anxious thousand were turned lakeward for sailboats and other small craft which might be outside the breakwaters.

Off Twenty-second Street several persons, including policemen and Illinois Central Railroad employes, noticed a sailboat containing men, whose fate it was to be victims of the hurricane.

An effort had been made to turn the boat toward shore, but the men were poor sailors, and the waves tossed the boat like a toy for a minute, and then it was seen to capsize, carrying all occupants to their deaths. Nothing more was seen of either the boat or the men. The shore is being watched for the recovery of their bodies.

Persons on the lake shore off the north pier spied a rowboat, with one man in it, as far out as the two-mile crib. He was pulling for shore, and made a vain effort to keep his frail craft out of the trough of the white-capped waves. After a few minutes of struggling the boat capsized, and the occupant was unable to grasp it. He was lost to view. His body has not been recovered.

The damage to property through the city was great, especially in the business portion. Thousands of dollars' worth of plate-glass windows was broken, and many buildings were flooded by the breaking of pipes, roofs, and other parts of the buildings.

On the Pan Handle Railroad at Ada Street a switching tower was twisted from the ground and toppled over. Switchman August Boedlow, who was in the tower, had his leg broken by the fall and his hands and face were cut by broken glass.

At 442 Wabash Avenue one of two high walls left standing after the burning of a large building several weeks ago was blown down, with but little damage, other than badly frightening the residents in the neighborhood and driving numbers of women out into the drenching rain.

The roof of the building at 126 Washington Street, next to the Chicago Opera House, was broken by a combination of wind and water, and a loss of several thousand dollars was caused by the flooding of offices below and a saloon on the ground floor. The ceiling of the saloon fell in, and a fire was started.

Over $2,000 damage was done to the big department store of A. M. Rothschild & Co., on State Street. Five large plate-glass windows were broken on the first floor, and over a dozen windows were smashed on the floors above. The goods in and near the windows were ruined by water. An employe who tried to remove goods from one of the windows had his hands terribly cut by glass.

One of the large show windows in the store of Siegel, Cooper & Co., adjoining the Rothschild building, was smashed. At the beginning of the storm the flags which decorated every window of these department stores on the State Street side were swept to the sidewalk by the terrific wind, and several pedestrians who braved the storm were struck by the flying poles. Several were knocked down, but were able to proceed unassisted.

The Fire Department and police were called on for assistence in removing goods and the dangerous flagpoles at these stores.

A big billboard which was standing in front of 313 Wabash Avenue was blown through the plate glass front of the office of the H. O. Mott Iron Works and carried twenty feet into the building.

Plate glass windows were broken at the Northern Trust Company Bank, George H. Andrews's saloon, 78 Madison Avenue; Cohen's cigar store, Cassiday & Thorsen's sporting goods store, and many other places.

Trees and telegraph poles by the score were blown to the ground, and carriages were upset on the streets.

PEORIA, Ill., July 7.—One of the worst storms in the history of Peoria swept over the city this afternoon, followed by a light rain. Great damage was done to buildings, several being twisted and moved from their foundations. The roofs of several business blocks were blown to the street and the running of street cars was seriously interfered with. Awnings were torn down and windows smashed in. It was also the hottest day of the year, the thermometer registering 98° in the shade. West of here the damage was great.

DELAVAN, Wis., July 7.—There was a terrific storm here this afternoon. Roofs were blown from houses, trees felled, windows broken, and the crops badly damaged.

At Elkhorn, Wis., the rain which fell to-day will be the saving of the crops, which were suffering from the drought.

Oshkosh, Wis., had the most severe hailstorm in years this afternoon. Much damage was done to crops. The temperature dropped from 90° to 65° in ten minutes.

FIVE LIVES LOST ON LAKE GENEVA

Steam Launch Goes Down and All on Board Perish.

LAKE GENEVA, WIS., July 7.—Five persons were drowned in Lake Geneva this afternoon by the swamping of the steam launch Dispatch in the tornado which swept over this section about 5 o'clock.

The drowned are:

FRANCE, Mrs., and child.
HOGAN, Father, Catholic priest from Harvard, Ill.
HOGAN, Mrs.
PRESTON, JOHN, engineer of the launch.

The engineer saw the storm coming and wished to remain in port, but the passengers insisted on crossing over to Kayes Park. The storm struck the boat when it was half-way across the lake, and it must have gone down like a shot.

Another steamer coming along picked up five hats and the body of Mrs. Hogan, who had been kept afloat by her large sleeves. She had been beaten by the storm, however, until life was extinct.

The Dispatch was one of the World's Fair launches, and was owned by W. N. Jonson. The boat was worth $3,000. It sank in 250 feet of water.

THE CAPTURE OF FORGER LOVE

Caught by the Colombian Police While Searching for Another Criminal Charged with Forgery.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, July 7.—A. C. Love, the Texas forger and embezzler, who was brought here yesterday on the steamship Casma, was captured in the Province of Chiriqui. Traveling under the name of Arthur Lorraine, he had passed from Mobile through Bocas del Toro, and reached David, where he was apprehended by the police.

What led to his arrest was the fact that he was at first mistaken for a forger for whom the police were looking, because he was trying to change greenbacks to Colombian money. He was finally captured aboard a sailing vessel, which was leaving Pedregal, bound for Punta Arenas. He appears to be entirely unprovided with funds, and very anxious. He seems to fear that he may have to wear irons on his way home from Colon.

Otherwise, he is calm and apparently hopeful, and indirectly conveys the impression that others were interested in the crime, and that he was merely an accomplice. Extradition papers are expected on the City of Para to-morrow, which will enable Consul Vifquain to comply with the formalities of the Colombian law, and send Love home on the 14th inst. In the meantime, he is a prisoner, and will be closely guarded. This is the first case coming under the extradition treaty since it was signed.

The Cartagena Calamity.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, July 7.—Further details of the Cartagena calamity report more dead and wounded. The excavation for bodies continues. Many houses were nearly destroyed, and the Cartagena electric light plant is a complete wreck.

The Boyaca's Unknown Mission.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, July 7.—The gunboat Boyaca left here quietly this morning, bound south, presumably for Buenaventura. The special mission of the boat is unknown.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS IN MISSISSIPPI

All Counties Heard from Are for McLaurin for Governor.

JACKSON, Miss., July 7.—Several counties held primary elections or mass meetings yesterday to select delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which will meet in this city Aug. 7. All of those heard from declared for Senator A. J. McLaurin for Governor.

In some of the counties votes also were taken to decide the choice for a Senator to succeed Senator George. On this the people are badly mixed. Two or three counties indorsed Representive Money for the place, and ex-Gov. Lowry's friends claim one or two counties. Representative Hooker's friends are claiming Copiah County, but a special from Crystal Springs says Lowry is in the lead. Copiah is Col. Hooker's old home, and always has stood by him, so that the other candidates rather conceded it to him.

The unanimity with which the several counties have indorsed Senator McLaurin for Governor shows that the silver craze still rages. The sound-money candidates for Governor and United States Senator, H. C. McAbee of Vicksburg and Gov. Stone of this city, respectively, have not secured any delegates so far.

State questions and home affairs have not been thought of nor discussed in the canvass, but every candidate from constable up has been forced to declare his opinion on the great question of finance.

THE TENDERLOIN IS TRULY RURAL

A Policeman Finds a Rabbit Taking a Grass Meal in the Street.

That the once gay Tenderloin district is fast approaching a condition of quietude similar to that of a country village was made plain in the early hours of yesterday morning, when a policeman found a female rabbit at Thirty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue.

The policeman's attention was attracted shortly after 1 o'clock to a white object jumping around on a small patch of grass in front of a saloon. The policeman stealthily approached and discovered that the white object was a rabbit peacefully chewing away at the grass. He picked it up, carried it to the West Thirtieth Street Station and turned it over to Sergt. Lane. It is locked up in a spare room in the station house. Its owner can have it by describing it.

When he was told of the policeman's find Capt. Pickett said: "It is a sure sign that the Tenderloin is not itself and that it is returning to rural ways."

THE LONG ISLAND PIRATE SLOOP

Reports from Several Points Indicate that She Is Busy Again.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., July 7.—The black pirate sloop which cruised in Long Island Sound al last Summer has been seen again in the Sound within a few days.

Reports from New-Rochelle and several other towns west of Greenwich show that the pirate has been operating there. There is no name on the stern of the sloop, and no one is able to identify the craft. Two men have been seen aboard.

The sloop is a very fast sailer. She has easily outstripped several yachts which have given her chase. It is supposed that she was in Norwalk Harbor last evening. A vessel answering her description was seen near Smith Island Light while the storm was raging. When the storm lifted and the moon appeared the mysterious vessel had disappeared.

Chicago Barbers' Shops Closed.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The barber shops here were closed to-day, being the first Sunday in the history of Chicago that they have not been wide open. The down-town barbers are organized in favor of the Sunday law, but the up-town shopkeepers are against it. Some industrious barbers packed their outfits and went from house to house during the day plying their trade. They received from 25 cents to 50 cents a shave.

Cavanagh's Condition Critical.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 7.—With one exception, the men who were injured in the gas explosion in the Passaic Zinc Works are doing well. Patrick Cavanagh's condition this evening is critical, but hopes are entertained for his recovery.

McLaughlin May Know To-day.

Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court was in Brooklyn yesterday. He said his decision on the application of ex-Police Inspector McLaughlin for a stay was not ready, but that, in all probability, it would be filed this afternoon.

Consul to Bermuda in Town.

Marshall Hunger, United States Consul to Bermuda, was a passenger by the Orinoco, which yesterday arrived from Bermuda.

FIANCEE SAW HIM DROWN

Yacht in Which Arthur Korff and Miss Andre Were Sailing Capsized.

MISS ANDRE SAVED WITH DIFFICULTY

Gustave and Edward Pfortner, the Only Others on the Boat, Were Also Rescued—Korff's Body Recovered.

Arthur Korff, an architect, who lived at Union Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, was drowned in Long Island Sound, off Belden Point, about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Miss Julia André, to whom he was engaged to be married, was taken from the water unconscious. Extreme measures had to be taken to resuscitate her. Gustave and Edward Pfortner, who accompanied Mr. Korff and Miss André in the yacht in which they were sailing, were rescued.

Miss André lives at 1,422 Vanderbilt Avenue, and the Pfortner brothers at 544 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.

The party was out sailing in a small yacht. How the accident happened is not clear, but it is thought, from the statements of the survivors, and of those who were in other yachts in the Sound at the time, that the boat was caught by a sudden gust of wind, being rather heavily loaded for her size, and went over. Those in the yacht who were saved say the yacht suddenly turned on her side, spilling them into the water.

The yachtsmen, of whom there were many not far from the point where the accident took place, say the wind doubtless caused the upset, as at the moment they were busily engaged in handling their own crafts.

Walter Reynolds, a member of the Harlem Yacht Club, was sailing a small yacht to the windward of the yacht in which was the unfortunate party. His first knowledge of anything being wrong was when he heard cries for help. Seeing persons in the water, he put about, and by a series of tacks brought his yacht close to Miss Andre, who was floating. She was unconscious when Mr. Reynolds succeeded in getting her on board his craft. He thinks it was twenty minutes from the time he first started to the spot until he rescued the young woman.

He took her to Hatfield's Park. Dr. McCrossen, with the aid of Roundsman Wolf and Patrolman Devine of the city police, brought her to consciousness.

The Pfortner brothers were rescued by James Nolan and Thomas Smith about the time Reynolds took Miss Andre from the water.

Immediately searching parties went out to look for the body of Mr. Korff. The Wood brothers, Charles Applebaugh, James Darling, Elmer Bell, and Mace Weaver constituted one of the parties. The search was kept up until this evening when the party found the body and succeeded in bringing it to the surface. It was found in about the place it went down.

The body is still in charge of the police. Miss Andre is at the home of Dr. McCrossen.

Neither of the Pfortner brothers suffered much, although almost exhausted when rescued. They were able to start for home after an hour's rest.

DROWNED IN THE HARLEM RIVER

Bernard Heinrich's Boat Overturned by a Tug—Three Companions Saved.

Bernard Heinrich, twenty-three years old, of 411 East Eighty-third Street, with his brother, Alfred Heinrich, twenty-one years old; Fred Hammel, eighteen years old, of 1,629 Avenue A, and Edward Heyman, eighteen years old, of 402 East Eighty-fifth Street, hired a boat yesterday afternoon for a row on the Harlem River. They had just passed the New-York and Putnam Railroad Bridge, at Eighth Avenue, when the tugboat Harlem River No. 1, belonging to the McConnell Tug Company, and used on Sundays to carry passengers up and down the Harlem, came steaming toward them. Before the boys could get out of the way the tug was upon them and overturned their boat.

All four were thrown into the water. Three were rescued and taken on board the tug. Bernard Heinrich, the fourth, was drowned.

The tug steamed on down the river and ran into the dock at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Harlem River. There, without reporting to the police or getting their names, Capt. Buckhover of the tug let the three boys go home.

Charles W. Davis, engineer of the draw on the railroad bridge, saw the accident and reported it to a Roundsman of the Highbridge Police Station. The tug had gone on, and all the Highbridge police could do was to report to Police Headquarters.

The name of the drowned man would not have been known had not another brother of the Heinrich boys—Fred Heinrich of 236 East Eighty-sixth Street—gone to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station last night and told of the case. Officers were at once sent out to find Capt. Buckhover of the tug, but up to midnight had not succeeded in doing so.

GROCERIES AND MERCHANDISE AS BRIBES

Charges Against the Kansas Populist Board of Charities.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 7.—The State Insane Asylum investigating committee has submitted a report to the Governor, in which it finds the entire Populist Board of Charities incompetent, and charges the members with accepting coffee and other groceries and merchandise from State contractors in the nature of bribes.

Shot Her Neighbor by Mistake.

PITTSTON, Penn., July 7.—Miss Katie Connell, aged eighteen years, found a revolver in the pocket of her young brother this morning, and for safety she took it away from him. She went on the porch, intending to fire off the cartridges in the chamber of the revolver. The first shot she fired struck Mrs. Catharine Kelly, a neighbor, and killed her instantly, the bullet going through her heart. When Miss Connell realized what she had done, she was frantic with remorse and grief, and tried to shoot herself with the weapon. She was restrained by members of the family.

A New Telephone Company.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 7.—The North Carolina State Telephone Company has been organized, with L. H. Carr of Durham as President. Three thousand miles of wire have been ordered, and Wilmington, Winston, Raleigh, Goldsborough, Durham, Greensborough, and Charlotte will be connected. It is intended eventually to include all the principal towns in North Carolina and South Carolina in this long-distance system.

Quay Professes Confidence.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 7.—Senator Quay said to-night referring to the campaign for the chairmanship of the Republican State Committee: "This is a very hard battle, but I have no doubt that I will defeat the people who are endeavoring to destroy me."

MRS. CLEVELAND'S THIRD GIRL

A Child Born at Gray Gables, the President's Picturesque Summer Home, Yesterday Afternoon.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 7.—At Gray Gables, the quiet and picturesque Summer home of President Cleveland, at 4:30 this afternoon, a girl was born to Mrs. Cleveland.

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, the attending physician, to-night informed a representative of the New-England Associated Press that both mother and child were doing well.

Mrs. Cleveland has two other girls, Ruth, who was born Oct. 3, 1891, at 816 Madison Avenue, New-York, and Esther, who was born in the White House, Sept. 9, 1893.

AN ALLEGED HAWAIIAN PLOT

Reported that Liliuokalani Wants to Marry a Japanese Count as a Step to Overthrowing the Republic.

TACOMA, Washington, July 7.—A local paper professes to have received private advices from Honolulu that Queen Liliuokalani and her following are plotting to form an alliance with Japan by her marriage to a Japanese Count.

The Japanese have 30,000 residents on the islands, and if the proposed alliance should be made, it is alleged that this contingent would be used to overthrow the Hawaiian Republic.

It is said the officials of the republic are alarmed at the number of Japanese residents, and recently have brought in two shiploads of Italians, numbering 1,600, from the Azores.

CORNELL'S CREW FINELY TRAINED

English Comment on the Boys Who Are to Compete at Henley—Canadians Considered Dangerous.

LONDON, July 7.—The Standard will say to-morrow:

"The Cornell crew are trained almost to the hour. Their training involves more self-denial than the English system.

"If they beat the Leander crew, faith in the slower stroke, body swing, and other details of English rowing may be somewhat shaken."

The Sportsman will to-morrow say that it doubts the capability of the Cornell crew to defeat the Leander crew, though they are strongly fancied by many of their own people, some of whom do not hesitate to support their opinions in a very substantial manner.

The paper will add that the London Rowing Club crew will have to do their hardest to defeat the Canadians, who are a tremendously powerful crew.

PLEASED TO MEET CAMBRIDGE

Yale Team Will Be Ready to Compete with the English Athletes.

NEW-HAVEN, July 7.—The cablegram from England announcing that a track athletic match between Yale and Cambridge is practically assured was hailed here with joy. Walter Camp, although not now actively connected with Yale's athletic interests, was delighted with the prospect of the meeting.

Prof. Eugene L. Richards, Chairman of the Yale Faculty Athletic Committee, has labored from the first, quietly, for the consummation of the scheme, and was enthusiastic over the acceptance by the English team of Yale's challenge. Mr. Richards said to-night that although the date named for the meeting was Oct. 5, two weeks later than the opening of Yale's Fall term, he thought it certain that the Yale team's training could be arranged without conflicting with the studies of the athletes.

K. B. C. Wade, ex-manager of the Yale team, is in this city. He will assist in the arrangements for the games between the American and English teams. He said that he should confer with Capt. Sheldon to-morrow. He said that Yale had taken no step yet toward the reception of the English team, as no official news of the acceptance of the challenge had been received. He said that he was sure that a satisfactory list of events could be arranged.

SUICIDE OF EX-GOV. STEVENSON OF IDAHO

Found Unconscious by the Nurse Who Had Him in Charge.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal., July 7.—Ex-Gov. Stevenson of Idaho committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum. His nurse left him in bed at 10 o'clock, and on returning at 5 o'clock in the morning found him unconscious. Dr. Parault of San Francisco worked until 4 o'clock in the afternoon to revive him, and then found the case hopeless. Mr. Stevenson died an hour later.

Mr. Stevenson arrived at Paraiso Springs June 5, accompanied by a servant. He was afflicted with sciatica, and was in a helpless condition. He had been improving gradually, and lately was able to walk a little. It was expected that he would recover. He did not leave his room the last three days of his life, and appeared very despondent.

The body will be shipped to Boisé City, Idaho, for interment.

TWO BURGLARS VISIT WEST POINT

Discovered by a Sentinel, They Flee and Escape Capture.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 7.—Burglars attempted to rob one of the officers' houses on the row south of the old cadet hospital about 2 o'clock this morning.

The sentinel on post saw a glimmer of light in the windows, and, knowing that the occupants were away, started to investigate. He went around to the back of the house, and tried a door. It refused to yield, and he then tried the windows, but they were all fastened. The noise he made alarmed the burglars, and they got out by the front door. The sentinel saw them as they went down the bluff toward the dock, and shouted to them to stop, but they paid no attention to his command.

He then fired two shots at them, but they got away, apparently untouched.

Mrs. La Fontaine Dead.

Mrs. Ermine La Fontaine, wife of Frederick La Fontaine, who was found unconscious beside the dead body of her husband, in their apartments, 1,473 Lexington Avenue, Saturday morning, died in the Presbyterian Hospital last evening. They had turned on the gas in their rooms with suicidal intent, as shown by letters written by them.

McEvoy Held Without Bail.

James McEvoy, the plumber who shot his wife, Emily, Saturday night, at their home, 349 East Sixtieth Street, was yesterday committed by Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Court, without bail, to await the result of his wife's injuries. Mrs. McEvoy is in the Presbyterian Hospital, and is in a critical condition.

No Divorce for Marie Burroughs.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Judge Troutt has denied the application of Marie Burroughs, the actress, for a divorce from her husband, Louis Massen. Miss Burroughs alleged infidelity as the reason for her suit, but the Judge decided that she had not produced sufficient evidence.

NO HOTEL MEN ARRESTED

Drinks, However, Were Served with Sandwiches for a Meal.

NO "CUT-RATE" MENUS IN ANY PLACE

Many Restaurants Served Refreshments on the Same Basis, and Were Not Interfered With.

NOT ALL OF THE SALOONS WERE CLOSED

New Schemes to Evade the Law on the East Side—Many Thirsty Citizens Went Out of Town.

The excise law was not uniformly enforced yesterday. While the "Tenderloin" district, the greater part of the west side, Third Avenue, the Bowery, and Park Row "went dry," all sorts of tricks by which the thirsty profited were either undetected or neglected by the police in various quarters on the east side, especially in the neighborhood of the ferries. A new scheme of evasion flourished in the region of Chatham Square.

The definitions of "meal" and "guest" embarrassed the police, who are waiting for Magistrate Flammer's decision in the crackers-and-cheese case at the Hotel Metropole, and they so far refrained from burning their fingers that thirty disguised policemen detailed to spy duty in the forty hotels in the "Tenderloin" district did not make a single arrest, although those of the public who have become intelligent in excise law found no difficulty in slaking thirst without putting the hotel keeper they patronized in danger of prosecution.

Investigation by reporters for The New-York Times discovered that hotel keepers will recognize as guests all who will enter their restaurants and order an article from the bill of fare. Such guest will be served with the drink he orders. The qualifications of a guest appear to be cleanliness, sobriety, sanity, and ability to pay for food and drink. There were no "cut rates" on Sunday menus at hotels yesterday, and the extra tax, due to "meals," varied from 10 to 20 cents.

The restaurant question was handled gingerly by the police. A Bowery dispenser of meals frankly said that he would continue to serve drinks to all who ordered food. Apparently the table d'hôte people have not been interfered with.

There was ample evidence that thousands left the city yesterday to spend their money in places where excise laws are not so strict or are not so vigorously enforced.

Some inconsistencies were discovered in the adjudication of excise cases by Magistrates, and the farcical character of the Sunday law was well illustrated in an excursion party of 5,000 persons being escorted by the police boat Patrol to the city's water limits, there to be left free to any excess in libations.

The vexed questions, "What is a 'guest?'" and "What is a 'meal?'" were submitted to several well-known hotel keepers yesterday.

"If we'd kept our bar open to-day," said Edward L. Merrifield of the Continental Hotel, who is President of the Hotel Association, "we wouldn't have sold anything, as all the drinking men have gone out of town.

"There are seventy hotels in the Hotel Association, and none of us is going to fight. We are goin to keep the law and live right up to the letter of it. It was in this spirit that I, last night, in the absence of our Secretary, Simeon Ford, sent this notice to every member:

"'Counsel advises the withdrawal of the special Sunday menu and the service of drinks only to be made to guests with meals at the usual rates from the bill of fare. No cut prices.'"

"Go right 'long, Ed," to an old friend, who hailed Mr. Merrifield from the street. "Can't get anything here!"

"Why," exclaimed the Boniface's chum, "I'm looking for a sandwich and a glass of whisky."

"Go to your club; you can't get full here," was the reply.

"That's it," continued the jolly landlord; "the definition of 'meal' and 'guest.' Tell you a story about a hotel man—one of my best friends. Smart-looking fellow walked into his restaurant to-day and ordered two boiled eggs. Then he ordered a cocktail. When they were brought he drank the cocktail and said to the waiter:

"'Here, I don't want your old eggs,' paid his bill, and walked out.

"Now, if any one comes here we've got our every-day bill of fare, and I keep mine on file for years, so that it can be seen. I have no cut prices or Sunday menu. A guest must go to the restaurant and order a meal. Then he can get what drink he orders.

"We suppose he's going to eat. Anyway, we can't stuff the food down his throat. Sandwiches at 10 cents are on my bill of fare—always have been. A man ordering a sandwich would order a meal and be served with the drink he called for.

"As to what the hotel men will do, that's in the future. I don't cater to drink custom. Nothing has been done yet, and I don't think the hotel men will go into politics.

"The question's not settled yet as to what a guest is. Now people come here year in year out who don't room in the Continental. We reserve places for them at the tables and if they lose any property, such as a coat or an umbrella, I'm responsible for it. If these people are not guests I don't know what a guest is.

"A 'meal' as I understand it, is what satisfies a man's appetite, no matter how small the amount may be. Some men have big appetites, some small, and some want a light repast at certain hours when others can eat heartily. A free lunch is a meal, if it satisfies a man's craving for food."

Edward S. Stokes of the Hoffman House said that he was living up to the law in refusing to serve drinks unless the applicant ordered a meal from the bill of fare.

"My definition of 'guest'," he

our protection as long as he is in the hotel.

"A 'meal' is anything a man orders from the bill of fare and pays for. We have an everyday bill of fare. As you see some few new dishes are on it today, in other respects it is the same as yesterday. Yes, a ham sandwich is 20 cents. A man in ordering this orders a meal and is entitled to call for what drink he wants and is able to pay for."

"But if five or six men come in together each is required to order a meal before being served with drinks. Clam broth and bread and butter are a common down-town lunch for business men. So is a sandwich, for that matter. Each order constitutes a 'meal,' and the guest is entitled to liquid refreshment with it.

"We refused many well-known people who came and ordered drinks, and in nearly every case the boast was made, 'Oh, I can go to the club and get all I want!'"

Capt. Pickett of the Thirtieth Precinct, or "Tenderloin" district, admitted that the police will understand their duty and the law better when City Magistrate Flammer decides the case of the Hotel Metropole.

"To-day," he added, "we have done little, because it could hardly be 'dryer.' Since midnight we have made but three arrests of the ordinary saloon character, and I have stationed a policeman at the door of a saloon in Seventh Avenue where we suspect liquor is sold, while we have been unable to enter it. The work of looking after saloons has been intrusted to ten policemen in citizen's dress.

"I have forty hotels in this precinct and I looked after each. With part of my force and men sent to me I made up a corps of thirty men and sent them to the hotels. They did not make a single arrest. Each hotel adhered strictly to the letter of the law. Not a drink could be had without ordering solid refreshment from the bill of fare, and in no instance was a special Sunday bill of fare found. I mean a list of dishes that were marked at nominal prices to secure protection and the patronage of drinkers."

The police have handled the restaurant side of the excise question very gingerly so far. While Morris Tekulsky and Acting Chief Conlin hold that a restaurant unprotected by a hotel license has nothing but a saloon license, with the proviso that there shall be no bar, and that the drinks shall be served at tables, the general impression among the force is that so long as it is impossible to obtain drink without ordinary food the restaurant is on the safe side.

Michael F. Lyon has a restaurant with a hundred-dollar excise license at 259 Bowery, which is open from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, and furnishes meals to about 3,000 persons every twenty-four hours. Sunday is the slackest day for custom, Monday the busiest.

"We are," said Mr. Lyon's representative yesterday, "open for arrest and will continue to do as we have been doing on Sunday, namely, serve drinks to those who order meals. We do not want a liquor trade and will not resort to crackers and cheese to get it, but any one who comes and calls for even a roll and butter from the bill of fare, to make what appears to be a genuine meal, can have what drink he calls for."

"But he must order the meal and it must be set before him before the waiter will take an order for a drink. Of course, we cannot see that he eats, or force him to eat after getting the drink, but he pays for the meal and the drink.

"If a man went to a table and called for a drink he would be refused, but he could turn round and order a meal and then get his drink."

At the Chat Noir table d'hôte restaurant in South Fifth Avenue, the proprietor said that so far he had been exempt from police orders or interference. Detectives had, however, tried to obtain drinks without taking the dinner, which includes table claret at the cost of 50 cents. No change would be made until orders from the authorities. Guests will have the privilege of ordering extra wine at the repast and be served with what they call for after the meal, such as coffee and cognac, liqueurs, beer, &c.

Many restaurant establishments have hotel licenses, such as the Fifth Avenue Delmonico's, the Hotel Albert, on University Place; Phil Milligan's, in Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and Trainor's, at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-third Street.

At Delmonico's yesterday the manager said that the café had been turned into a Sunday dining room, and that it would be impossible for any one to obtain a drink without a meal.

At Martin's, the café was closed, and its patrons were informed that if they needed refreshments included in the excise schedule they would have to take the table d'hôte dinner, or order a meal from the list of dishes à la carte.

"We would not, however," said the man in charge of the office, "stop a guest who, when he has taken his drink, leaves without eating."

Milligan's saloon annex on Broadway was closed, but the restaurant part of the business was open. At Trainor's, the restaurant was doing a full business, and the bar to which the waiters went for drinks for those who ordered meals had its front and side entrances shut to the public.

NOT ALL SALOONS WERE CLOSED

Ostensibly They Were, but a Good Many Back Bars Were Open.

On the east side the outward signs of the saloon keepers' surrender were somewhat deceptive. While most of the saloons were open to the inspection of the passing policeman, the back bar, which has no tell-tale windows, was often going "in full blast."

This was particularly true of the region around Grand Street Ferry, extending down Cherry Street to the hill. Where there were no regular back bars in existence a few planks, a couple of kegs of beer, and a few bottles of whisky soon completed a temporary outfit which was opened for the benefit of the neighbors and regular customers. Strangers were rarely admitted upon any pretense, so that the swarms of policemen in plain clothes might suspect what they liked without being able to secure legal evidence against excise offenders.

The Bowery and Third Avenue were perhaps the hardest places in the city in which to get a drink in a saloon yesterday. Most of the saloons were closely shuttered, and little business was done in the few which were not. Those who frequent the Bowery and its saloons were evidently elsewhere. They went early in the day to the Elysian Fields of Hoboken, to Coney Island, and to Brooklyn, where they got all the alcoholic drinks they desired without any trouble.

A new business sprang up in the neighborhood of Chatham Square, which bids fair to increase. A stranger who tried the handle of a saloon door there, without much thought of getting in, found a man at his elbow who offered him a bottle of whisky for 15 cents. He took it, and found that the contents were of the variety known as "five-cent pure Kentucky whisky." A little further close observation convinced him that the bottle trade in the streets had assumed considerable dimensions, and also that the supply was apparently inexhaustible.

Moses Sands, a saloon keeper at 178 Canal Street, was arrested yesterday morning for having his saloon open. At the Tombs Police Court afterward Magistrate Deuel discharged him.

Peter Hughes, a saloon keeper at 1,359 First Avenue, who was charged with exposure of liquors for sale before Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Court, was held to answer in $100, as were also several other saloon keepers, or their bartenders, brought before Magistrate Mott charged with similar offenses.

The Yorkville district was hardly as tightly closed yesterday as on the previous Sunday. The saloon keepers were vigilant but lawbreaking, and although the policemen suspected that drinks were being sold, they found it hard to locate the exact spot where they were dispensed.

The west side, above Fifty-ninth Street, was probably the dryest quarter of the city. The saloons were generally closed, the restaurants refused to sell liquor under the most recent interpretation of the excise law, and the regular hotel keepers insisted that a meal should be taken in good faith before it carried a drink with it.

Serious changes are likely to follow the continued strict enforcement of the excise law on the west side. Many of the saloons there have been sustained solely by their Sunday trade hitherto. The last three or four Sundays have been so dry in that quarter that the brewers are beginning to look sharply after credits, and it is fully expected that the familiar with the situation that a considerable number of saloon keepers will have to give up business.

Until 7 o'clock last night only three arrests had been made by the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Two of these arrests were made in the same saloon. Patrick Tierney, a bartender for J. McEntaggart of 80 Amsterdam Avenue, was arrested at 7:30 for exposure of liquors for sale. An hour later, Michael McDonald, another bartender in the same place, was arrested on a similar charge. Magistrate Mott held Tierney and discharged McDonald.

The County Limerick men had an experience of soft drinks yesterday which they are not anxious to repeat. With their families and friends to the number of 5,000, they collected on four barges bound for a grove some distance up Long Island Sound. The barges started two hours late from the foot of Market Street, with a policeman in plain clothes from the patrol boat to see that the excise law was not violated. The weather grew warmer as the day advanced, but no beer was allowed to be sold until the boundary line of the city at Hart's Island was reached. At Hell Gate the police boat

What You Need

When you are weary and worn, without an appetite, have no ambition, sleepless, nervous, and irritable, is purified, enriched and vitalized blood; and remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headaches. 25c.

Patrol met the excursionists and escorted them to the line, taking off the patrolman when it was reached, and restoring the Limerick men to liberty and beer.

The County Monaghan men were also restricted to soda water until they passed out of jurisdiction, but they took the North River route to freedom on a steamboat, so were not compelled to endure the aggravated sufferings of the Limerick men.

The parks of the city on Manhattan Island were crowded yesterday, on account of the fine weather and high humidity. Central Park, where the Seventh Regiment Band performed, had a very large attendance at the Mall and its neighborhood in the afternoon.

The exodus of well-to-do persons to the country and seashore has made the trade of the Casino, McGown's Pass Tavern, and the Claremont the lowest which they have seen for years in similar seasons.

Mr. Isaacs of the Casino, who was inclined to put up with the ginger ale and ice cream trade, complained yesterday that since he cannot sell wine to those who wish to dine at his restaurant they simply go elsewhere where their wants are supplied.

Seven Baxter Street clothiers were arrested yesterday by the police of the Elizabeth Street Station for violation of the Sunday ordinances. All those who were captured before 11 o'clock in the forenoon were held by Magistrate Deuel in $50 bail to answer.

Although orders have gone out from Police Headquarters to enforce the law against the keepers of sidewalk stands, who keep cigars, cigarettes, cruellers, pretzels, and candy, the police were very lax in enforcing them. At the same time the Hebrews on the lower east side, who are usually the keepers of these stands, are dimly aware that the police have a watchful eye on them for some new offense in the eye of the law, and are almost afraid to sell a stranger soda water unless he asks for it in Yiddish.

The Chinese, with their usual adaptability, have set watches for policemen with a skill which challenges admiration. Mott Street was fuller yesterday than ever before with Chinese bound on marketing errands. There was no concealment of grocery bags after the escape from the store was once effected, but no Chinese was caught selling even a pig-tail ribbon yesterday.

Herman Loebisky, a barber, of 180 Canal Street, broke the law yesterday by shaving a man after 1 o'clock. He was locked up.

OPEN SALOONS IN HUDSON COUNTY

A Rumor that the Grand Jury May Investigate the Matter.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 7.—No attempt was made to-day to enforce the Sunday laws or to close saloons anywhere in Hudson County.

It is reported here to-night that the Chiefs of Police in all the cities and towns of the county have been notified to appear before the Grand Jury to-morrow, and tell why they do not enforce the laws. So far as can be learned, they will defend their alleged neglect on the ground that there is no specific act against Sunday liquor selling, but that the laws forbid the transaction of any business on the Sabbath; therefore, if they attempt to enforce the laws, they must close all places of business, which, in their opinion, would work hardship and injustice.

Senator Daly has given an opinion to the effect that the saloon keepers of Hoboken cannot be indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, because the business in that city is regulated by an ordinance based upon the statute which delegates to cities the power to impose a penalty for the offense, if the authorities choose to do so. Where they do not avail themselves of the privilege violations of the law may be punished under the statute; where they do, the offenders can only be subjected to the penalty provided in the ordinance.

EVEN FOR SELLING SODA WATER

A Saloon Keeper Who Dispensed Only Light Drinks Arrested.

In the police courts yesterday the Magistrates discharged four persons accused of violating the excise law and held twenty-five for trial.

In the Tombs Police Court Magistrate Deuel heard the case of Maurice Quinlan, who was accused of selling soda water in the liquor saloon 138 Park Row.

Detective Downing of the Sixth Precinct said he found the saloon wide open at 9 o'clock in the morning. The back of the bar was covered with a curtain. He found two bartenders serving thirty people with various "soft" drinks, including "pop," soda water, cream soda, ginger ale, and sarsaparilla.

A notice hung over the bar, which said: "No intoxicating liquors sold to-day."

Dowling said he bought soda water.

J. Oliver Keane, who appeared for Quinlan, said that if he could be held for violating the Sabbath law, then every druggist was likewise liable.

"I am not prepared at present to decide whether Quinlan was guilty of the offense charged or not," said Magistrate Deuel, with a puzzled smile. "I will parole him until to-morrow afternoon.

A DECREASE IN EXCISE ARRESTS

The Number Yesterday Was 105, Against 125 of the Sunday Before.

The arrests for violation of the excise law yesterday showed a decrease in number over any Sunday for years. There were 105 arrests. The number at the different station houses was as follows:

Old Slip	0	West 37th Street	5
Church Street	5	East 35th Street	4
City Hall	0	West 47th Street	6
Oak Street	2	East 51st Street	0
Leonard Street	2	West 68th Street	3
Elizabeth Street	6	East 67th Street	14
Madison Street	0	West 100th Street	3
Macdougal Street	8	East 88th Street	8
Charles Street	0	East 104th Street	4
Mulberry Street	1	East 126th Street	4
Eldridge Street	5	West 125th Street	3
Delancey Street	0	High Bridge	0
Union Market	3	West 152d Street	2
East Fifth Street	3	Morrisania	5
Mercer Street	4	Tremont	4
West 20th Street	4	King's Bridge	0
Broadway squad	0	Steamboat patrol	0
East 22d Street	3	Steamboat squad	0
West 30th Street	3	Grand Central Station	0

The number of excise arrests last Sunday was 125.

A Rush to Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., July 7.—Resorts in this city and vicinity were crowded throughout to-day and to-night with thirsty New-Yorkers. From early morning until late in the evening the tide of travel was across the East River to Long Island. Every ferryboat was crowded.

Side doors of saloons gave a welcome to all comers. The local police were blind to the rush and gave it no attention. Saloon keepers say the day's business exceeded that of any day for many months.

At North Beach beer flowed as freely as the waters in the bay. It took an army of waiters to serve the crowds that gathered in the pavilions there.

Brooklyn Saloon Keepers Thrived.

The Brooklyn saloon keepers did a thriving business yesterday. There was no dry Sunday in the City of Churches, and there was not even as much restraint as on previous Sundays.

Thousands of thirsty New-Yorkers crossed the bridge in search of drinks, and they found all they could imbibe or pay for.

It was a matter of comment that the saloon keepers seemed to have no fear of the police, so openly was business conducted.

Not a single arrest for violation of the excise laws was posted at Police Headquarters up to midnight.

Four Arrests at South Beach.

STAPLETON, S. I., July 7.—There was an unusually large crowd of pleasure seekers at South Beach to-day. The police were in citizens' clothes again, and kept a close watch upon the hotels at the beach for violations of the excise law. There were only four arrests, however.

The prisoners were Abram V. Spywack, a waiter; Otto Ebert of the Railroad Hotel, Albert Goyyal, bartender at the Waldorf Hotel, and Julius Galsak, bartender at Moritz's Park. They were all held for examination.

90,000 AT CONEY ISLAND

Police Were Vigilant in Letting Things Go Just as They Would.

DRINKS OF ALL KINDS SOLD OPENLY

An Inquiring Citizen's Interview with a Policeman — Thousands at Manhattan and Brighton Beaches.

It was like "old times" at Coney Island yesterday, and no mistake. Since "the chief was sent away," as Mr. McKane's friends tenderly express it when they allude to that distinguished gentleman's retirement to Sing Sing, the old place has known no such day. Beer flowed in rivers, clams disappeared down hungry throats in shoals, and the hum of the hurdygurdy and the shout of the "barker" filled the air.

The walks and benches were black with people, the crowds in the Bowery being so dense that it was impossible to move except at a snail's pace. "Sacred concerts" were everywhere, and from that old but venerated chestnut, "Comrades," to "You Can't Play in My Backyard," visitors with musical ears could take their pick and welcome, for on all sides arose the welcoming cry.

"It's all free! All free, ladies and gents. Absolutely free. Walk right in and listen to the sacred concert. Ye needn't stand outside at all. Everybody step in."

Competent judges figured that fully 90,000 persons were on the beaches, and nearly all of them seemed to have brought a thirst with them that nothing could assuage. But that did not prevent them from trying. It was an occasion that made the saloonkeepers rejoice.

But the police were vigilant, and the manner of their vigilance was picturesquely illustrated by this conversation between a faithful policeman and an inquiring citizen:

Inquiring Citizen—Is any attempt being made to enforce the excise laws?

Policeman—Sure.

Inquiring Citizen—What is being done?

Policeman—Anybody as violates the laws is arrested same as usual.

Inquiring Citizen—Then no beer is being sold on the island.

Policeman—Not as I know of. This from the Policeman without blinking, looking the Inquiring Citizen full and fearlessly in the eye.

Inquiring Citizen—Isn't that man drinking beer? (pointing to a corpulent visitor who had the lower part of his face buried in a huge "stein," while his eyes gleamed with intense satisfaction above the rim.)

Policeman—Didn't know. Didn't see what was put in that mug.

Inquiring Citizen (facetiously)—The beer mug?

Policeman (with dignity)—The mug. They've all got screens round their bars, an' ye can't tell what they put in them mugs an' glasses.

Inquiring Citizen—Have you any instructions not to see?

Policeman (with increasing dignity)—Oh, no! But how can ye see through them screens?

Inquiring Citizen (cornered)—You can't, I guess, but—

Policeman (triumphantly)—Course not.

Just then a waiter came by with a tray that fairly overflowed with brown, foamy, appetizing fluid, toward which a thirsty company at a near-by table stretched eager arms.

Inquiring Citizen (pointing toward the tray)—That's beer, isn't it?

Policeman (scornfully)—Say, now, how should I know? Did I taste it? No; course I didn't.

Inquiring Citizen—No, however—

But the policeman, casting a haughty glance at his questioner, moved out of earshot, while from behind a big staring sign in black and white, announcing to all who cared to see "A Grand Sacred Concert," came with startling suddenness the words in a high-pitched key:

Oh, Billy, Billy,
I feel quite silly
Whenever you ask me that—
You—

The inquiring citizen moved along, too, probably feeling that there might be something personal in the ditty.

Around the corner at the station house there was less diplomacy in sizing up the situation. Capt. Clayton, who is in charge, was not in, but the Sergeant at the desk said:

"No, we are not trying to prevent the hotel men and saloon keepers from selling what they can. All we ask is that they screen the bar from the public. We think the people down here have had a pretty hard time of it so far this Summer, because of the bad weather, and they ought to have a chance to-day, when the sun is shining and it's hot for the first time."

"What about the Law Enforcement Society?"

"Haven't seen hide nor hair of them since the President and one of their other officers were indicted. I guess they've had enough."

"Have your men had their hands full looking after the crowd?"

"Oh," answered the Sergeant, cheerfully, "we've had a very quiet time altogether. Got about seven drunks locked up, that's all. Everybody feels good, but they make no trouble."

"The 'free-and-easys' are running, just as on week days, aren't they?"

"The concert halls? We don't interfere with them, except to see that the performers are not in costume."

Notwithstanding the general good humor set forth by the Sergeant, there was a stabbing affray in the Bowery, of which John Rooney of Paterson, N. J., was the hero. He had a quarrel with Charles C. Mitchell of the same place, and used a pocket knife with such vigor that Mitchell was carried off to Seney Hospital with six ugly wounds about the head. Rooney was sent to the lock-up to keep the seven "drunks" company.

While the excitement attendant on this incident was still on the densely packed crowds in the Bowery, a new diversion was Joseph Dominico, late of Italy, but more lately from Mott Street. Joseph was making things interesting for a large and attentive audience with a hand organ and a monkey. The result was that the Bowery was soon the scene of a free fight, one of Italy was ordered to move on. He refused and was arrested. At this indignity Joseph and the monkey sent up their voices in combined protest. The monkey came out shrill and clear above all the noise of bands, singers, and "barkers" that surrounded him on all sides.

"Shut up!" yelled the policeman, taking in both Joseph and the monkey.

"No, me no shutta up," shrieked Joseph, while the monkey soared higher than ever in his vocal chords, emitting sounds that would have gladdened the heart of Prof. Garner.

"Say, if ye don't shut that 'ere monkey up, I'll mash his skull," said the policeman fiercely.

"Me killa you, you do," answered the Italian.

"What ye Dago, ye will, will ye," and the grasp of the law tightened on the Italian's collar.

"Wheer! Wheer! Wheer! G-r-r-r wheer!" screeched the monkey, hopping on the Italian's shoulder and flashing his teeth at the policeman. The crowd, now fifty deep, howled with delight. The policeman, Italian, monkey, and organ started for the station house, followed by the mob. The monkey raised his voice high with indignation at every step, the Italian joining in, and the policeman between the deep roar braining them both by cursing roundly. They finally reached the station, when Joseph and his monkey were sent to join the "drunks" and Mr. Rooney.

The monkey, before being put into humiliating captivity, showed the stuff he was made of by flying at the throat of the turnkey who searched Joseph to see that he didn't take in a miscellaneous collection of dirks into the cell with him.

And in this cheerful and amiable manner the day passed at the greatest seaside resort in America, where it was estimated about 20,000 bathers enjoyed the surf between sunrise and sunset.

At the more aristocratic end of Coney Island the crowds were almost as great as at the west end. The difference was that they were better dressed, and at Manhattan Beach especially were far more wine bottles than beer glasses. Toward evening the crush at Manhattan was so tremendous that the visitors had to await their turns at the dining tables, which were set as close together on the piazzas and in the dining halls as was consistent with elbow room.

It was the biggest day the Manhattan Hotel had known this season, and one of the biggest in its history.

Sousa's concerts, afternoon and evening, drew tremendous audiences. The programme was exceptionally fine, and the musicians fairly received an ovation.

Brighton Beach was less crowded, but here, too, the hotel did a rushing business, and the clerks reported that the place was almost filled with guests from top to bottom. In most instances the rooms have been taken by families for the season, and it was said that indications were that it would be one of the best years in the history of the house.

The Seidl concerts at Brighton Beach almost filled the music hall, both in the afternoon and evening. Mrs. Laura C. Langford, the President of the Seidl Society, expressed herself as being much gratified by the season so far.

"Despite the bad weather," she said, "we have more than cleared expenses so far, and at every performance we have a fine audience. At both our concerts to-day we had as fine audiences as have ever been seen on Coney Island."

Elegant, Novel Articles in SILVERWARE.

Suitable for Wedding and other Complimentary gifts.

R. Wallace & Sons

MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths, 226 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

60 years in this business.

HELPLESS AT SEA IN A SAILBOAT

A Family Cruising Around Bermuda in a Small Craft Lost Their Course in a Storm—Rescued by the Bellarden.

Officers of the Lamport & Holt steamship Bellarden, which arrived in Quarantine from Santos early yesterday morning, had a tale of the sea to narrate. They said that on the morning of July 5 the lookout reported a small sailboat directly ahead. As the Bellarden approached it was seen that the boat had four occupants, and it was also noticed that one of the number was waving a bit of cloth in the air to attract attention.

The Bellarden's headway was checked, and the steamship came to a standstill within a biscuit's throw of the little craft. Then it was seen that the occupants were a man and a woman, a seven-year-old boy, and an infant.

The man was steering, and was almost doubled up by the pangs of hunger and thirst. He managed to explain that his name was Joseph Dallas, that he was a native of Bermuda, and that the others in the boat were members of his family. For the purpose of changing his residence from one part of the island to another, he had, he said, packed all his belongings in the little sailing boat, placed his wife and children on board, and sailed away. The following night a storm came, and the boat was blown out of her course and far out at sea.

Dallas was unprovided with navigating implements, with the exception of a compass, and had trusted to keeping the land in sight until arriving at that part of the island which he was trying to make. After the land had dropped out of sight, he was in every sense completely at sea.

The boat had been twenty-one days out when the Bellarden sighted it. Provisions had given out several days before, and the last drop of water had been exhausted two days before the steamship hove in sight.

Capt. Davidson entreated Dallas to come on board the Bellarden with his family, and at the same time offered to tow the Rosie, which was the name of the boat, to New-York. Dallas refused, saying the Rosie contained all he had in the world, and that he thought he would get along all right. The boat was liberally supplied with provisions and water, and the course for Bermuda given. The Bellarden then proceeded on her voyage, leaving the lonely wanderers to find their way back to Bermuda as best they could. The Rosie was 100 miles southeast of the Delaware Capes when the Bellarden parted with her.

TROLLEY CAR BROKE BRADY'S ARM

He and Sullivan Thrown from a Buggy—Had to Shoot Their Horse.

John Brady and John Sullivan, both of 220 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, were driving through William's Bridge late Saturday night in a covered buggy. It was dark and wet in White Plains Avenue, where the Union Railway Company's Mount Vernon Avenue line runs.

The men in the buggy did not hear the bell of a trolley car, which was coming behind them. They were just in the act of crossing the track when the trolley car struck the buggy. Both men were thrown out, and the horse fell on its side, breaking its hind leg and several other bones.

Brady's right arm was broken. Sullivan escaped uninjured.

The horse was shot yesterday by a Westchester policeman.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., July 7.—Car No. 123, used as a "trailer" on the Steinway Trolley Road, full of passengers, broke down near the entrance to Ninety-second Street Ferry, in this city, about 3 o'clock this afternoon, and a serious accident was narrowly averted. The car was an old-style open one, that had evidently been cast aside and afterward brought out for service again.

The seats were full, and the steps were crowded with passengers, when the conductor blew his whistle for the car to start. The motor car ahead started with a jerk, and as the "trailer" moved one of the rear axles broke off close to the wheel. The car careened over to one side, and the passengers standing on the steps were thrown off, while many of those occupying seats jumped before the car was stopped.

TO BEGIN ITS SESSIONS TO-DAY

An Assembly Committee to Investigate Railroad Management.

The special Assembly committee appointed by Speaker Fish to investigate the management of the railroads of the State will begin work to-day in Brooklyn. S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua County is Chairman. Associated with him are Assemblymen Edward H. Thompson of Dutchess, Philip Gerst of Erie, William D. Stevenson of Washington, Edwin C. Stewart of Tompkins, John A. Hennessy of Kings, and Samuel J. Foley of New-York.

Arthur C. Wade of Chautauqua has been appointed counsel to the committee and Lafayette Gleason assistant counsel.

The committee will meet at 9 o'clock this morning in the St. George Hotel, in Brooklyn. About twenty subpoenas have been served, mostly on Brooklyn street railroad officials. The committee is to report to the next Legislature.

Wanted to Kill Her Child.

Margaret Moran, who said she was thirty-five years old, had no home, and had left her husband a week ago, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of intoxication. The woman was found much intoxicated in front of 403 West Fifty-third Street, carrying her eighteen-months-old son, James, in her arms. On the way to the station house she attempted to throw the child from the wagon.

The woman, still protesting that she would kill the child, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station House, where there is a matron. The child was turned over to Matron Travers, at Police Headquarters.

Permits Needed for News Stands.

Capt. Pickett of the West Thirtieth Street Station was called on yesterday by a delegation from the various newsdealers and booksellers' associations, who asked if he intended carrying out his intention, expressed a few days ago, to prevent the selling of newspapers at stands that did not have permits.

Capt. Pickett said the corporation ordinance requiring all newsdealers and keepers of fruit and soda water stands to obtain permits from the Board of Aldermen left him no discretion. He added that he would not molest dealers who immediately filed applications for permits with the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

Chautauqua Sunday Services.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 7.—The Chautauqua service to-day included vespers at 5 o'clock, with an address by Bishop Vincent and an address by Dr. Josiah Strong of New-York. At the sacred song service this evening brief remarks were made by Prof. Albion W. Small of Chicago.

For Mind Tiredness Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. S. W. Oley, Danbury, Conn., says: "I have used it in mind tiredness from overwork, dyspepsia, and nervous conditions, and found it always very beneficial."

THE BIG WESTERN STORMS

Forty-three Lives Known to Have Been Sacrificed to Them.

AND THE WHOLE STORY NOT YET TOLD

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property Swept Away by the Storms and Accompanying Cyclones.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 7.—Telegraphic reports began to arrive in this city Thursday morning of rains at western points. These reports grew in number Friday, and covered a large territory, indicating that the entire eastern watershed of the Rocky Mountains, from the Nebraska and Iowa lines to Texas, was swept by a storm. The severest blow came Friday night. Reports of loss of life and destruction of property came with every telegram, and the downpour, which was at first regarded as a blessing, grew into a wave of devastation. Fields of grain that promised the most bountiful yield in many years are to-day swept bare of vegetation. In several instances the seas of rain were abetted in their work of destruction by tornados. It is too early yet to sum up the loss, but the total must be appalling, and those to whom the angry elements spared life have little left to sustain it. The stories of storm are so similar that a statistical summary is all there is left to tell.

The storm's focus embraced an area of 200 square miles, with the southwestern corner of Missouri as the centre. The greatest loss of life is reported from Winona, Mo., where eleven bodies have been found, and as many more persons are missing. At Baxter Springs, in Southwestern Kansas, five were killed and eleven seriously injured by a cyclone that accompanied the storm. One was drowned at Columbus and two at Ottawa, Kan. At Van Buren, Ark., a woman and her child were drowned.

A family of five were encamped on the banks of Fish Creek, in the Indian Territory. Yesterday nothing of them or their belongings was found except a part of their wagon on a pile of driftwood.

At Thomasville, Mo., where the rainfall was four inches in one hour, five lives were lost.

Unconfirmed reports are received of loss of life as follows: Three at Fayetteville, Ark.; one at Paoli, Kan.; one at Richards, Kan., and six of a hunting party in the Indian Territory. This gives a known and probable loss of forty-three lives. This total will be increased when the receding water permits a thorough search.

The loss in property can be placed in the millions. Dwellings, fences, and farm buildings were carried off and wagon and railroad bridges swept away. Thirty buildings in Winona succumbed. Five residences, a church and a warehouse went down at Baxter Springs. Six bridges went out in Russell County, Kan. About Jefferson City, Mo., many square miles of growing grain were covered with debris. Traffic on the Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad is temporarily suspended.

THE KANSAS TWISTING CYCLONE

Five Persons Killed and Many Injured by the Tornado of Friday.

BAXTER SPRINGS, Kan., July 7.—Baxter Springs is in ruins, five are killed, and about twenty wounded, as a result of the tornado, or twisting cyclone, that struck the town Friday evening. The dead are:

HIBBS, H.
WEBSTER, FLORENCE.
WEBSTER, RALPH.
WEBSTER, SALLIE.
Infant child of Thomas E. Shields.

The injured are:

DICKER, GEORGE A.; head wounded.
HANCOCK, A. G.; serious hand wound.
NEAL, JAMES; head wound and internal injuries.
NEAL, Mrs.; both collarbones broken.
SHIELDS, Mrs. THOMAS E.; fatal internal injuries.
SMITH, ETTA; internal injuries.
SMITH, Mrs. MARTHA; hip dislocated and internal injuries.
WEBSTER, ROY; right arm and hip broken.

Two currents of wind seemed to have struck the town, one going north and the other going west. Meeting near the Methodist Episcopal Church, they joined forces and turned east, doing serious damage to property before meeting. After coming together, the destruction of property was complete.

In the track of the current going north the passenger station was the first thing damaged. Further on much damage was done to the residence property, shade trees, and everything in its way. The current going west seems to have been the stronger. It struck some of the residences west of the freight depot, doing serious injury, but, when it came to the yards of the railroad, twenty-eight cars were thrown from the track and badly damaged. The depot was moved on the foundation and wrecked. The roof was torn off, and the freight badly flooded.

From the railroad track on to the point of meeting the other current the damage to property was not great. The first object after the two met was the Methodist Church. This was totally destroyed, and it lies in a heap of ruins. The current turned slightly to the southeast, doing a good deal of damage, until it reached a point just west of J. M. Coper's large store, where it turned directly south, striking the building, caving in the west end, and badly wrecking the roof. The store was flooded, and much damage was done to the goods.

The next object of the storm's fury was the old blacksmith's shop on the northwest corner of Military and River Streets, which was completely swept away. The Christian Church was directly in the path. It was reduced to kindling wood. The Episcopal Church was not touched, but the storm struck further up the street on the south side, and, from there, not a residence escaped being badly wrecked.

J. M. Coper had seven houses, including the one in which he lived, very badly damaged. The residences of Col. William March, A. A. Henbeck, Mr. Childs, and Ira Perkins are in ruins and untenable. Three members of the Webster family, recently from Nebraska, the mother, aged sixty; daughter, aged thirty, and a son, aged four, were killed by lightning. Another son had his leg broken and his shoulder dislocated, and will probably die. M. B. Hibbs, aged about sixty years, died from excitement, falling dead in one of the stores on Military Street.

The Occidental Hotel, now used as an opera house, was struck by lightning and damaged. Four large hay barns in the neighborhood of the freight depot were completely wrecked. A conservative estimate of the damage places it at about $100,000. There was little, if any, cyclone insurance.

The damage to property west of Baxter Springs cannot be fully determined. It is reported for many miles in the track of the storm that fences and barns were blown down and crops more or less destroyed.

The west part of Lyon Township seems to have had a touch of the same cyclone. It struck the farmhouse of Thomas Shields of Lyon, demolishing his house and barns. Mrs. Shields and her two children were in the building at the time the storm struck. A two-year-old girl was killed, the older children was dislocated, and she was fatally injured in the back and spine. One or two other farms in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Shields's place were damaged.

W. L. Archer was found dead on the Noolan farm, in Sheridan Township. He left McCue yesterday afternoon, after an errand on business for his employer, A. Hood. It is supposed he was drowned while crossing a creek. The rain was the most violent ever known, resembling a cloudburst, and the entire county was flooded. Reports of further fatalities seem almost certain when the roads are opened up.

THE CLOUDBURST AT WINONA.

Destruction of the Town and Heavy Loss of Life.

WINONA, Mo., July 7.—Winona was totally wiped out by the cloudburst that broke over the town Friday. Eleven persons were drowned, and the financial loss will reach at least $60,000.

The dead are:

CANNON, MAGGIE.
CRAWFORD, Miss.
CRAWFORD, Mrs.
DUNCAN, the Rev. G. W.
DUNCAN, Mrs. G. W.
DUNCAN, Miss MATTIE.
NEVINS, GEORGE.
NEVINS, Mrs. GEORGE.
NEVINS, NORMA.
NORRIS, JOHN.
WRIGHT, MATTIE, daughter of L. Lloyd Wright.

The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mattie Duncan, Mrs. Crawford, George and Norma Nevins, and the little Wright girl were recovered before daylight, and the others were found before yesterday noon. The bodies of Mrs. Crawford, Maggie Cannon, and Mrs. Nevins were found two miles below the town.

The first information that the world had of the disaster was yesterday afternoon, when Mayor B. F. Evans telegraphed to Springfield and other places for clothing and aid.

The heavy rain, accompanied by wind of cyclone nature, swept down on the town at 9 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock there was an awful torrent raging and the water stood from four to twelve feet deep in the streets. Half an hour later, with the downpour unabated, the buildings of the town were no longer able to resist the avalanche of water, and began breaking and drifting with the current.

Pike Creek, which runs through the northwestern part of the town, caught the débris and the struggling people, carrying all away toward Current River. The lightning was vivid, and quick successive flashes showed men, women, and children struggling in the torrent. It was after midnight before the storm had ceased.

Severe Storm in Oklahoma.

EL RENO, O. T., July 7.—A terrific storm struck this city this afternoon about 5 o'clock. Many small frame structures were overturned and great damage was done to some of the best buildings in the city. The Kerfoot Hotel was stormed with gravel stones that broke nearly all the windows out of the west side. The First National Bank front was blown in. Lee's big livery barn was wrecked badly and the African Methodist Episcopal Church was destroyed. The roof of the Masonic Block was crushed by falling chimneys. More than one hundred buildings in all were overturned or wrecked.

At the Fair Grounds everything was swept away. George Baker, who owns a string of trotters, was seriously injured. Brown Bomalee and Rustler, two valuable trotting horses owned by M. P. Stanley, were so badly hurt that they will have to be killed.

For three days past the heat has been awful. The thermometer has not been below 98° at midnight, and has reached as high as 109°. During the storm this afternoon it was as dark as midnight.

Damage Further North.

FARGO, N. D., July 7.—A storm Friday night extending from Anselm, fifteen miles west of here, and from one to two miles wide, damaged 30,000 to 40,000 acres of grain, tore buildings from their foundations, and deluged the country. Four inches of rain fell in a few hours.

HIGHLAND, Ill., July 7.—A cloudburst struck this place Friday night, doing great damage. In many fields the water was deep enough to swim a horse. Hundreds of shocks of wheat were destroyed, miles of fencing were washed away, and much livestock was drowned.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 7.—Torrents of rain fell Friday night, flooding the streets and damaging city work several thousand dollars. The Ashland Lighting Company's tanks were flooded, and many connections broken.

REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN PARIS AND THE REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAVE PLACED APOLLINARIS WATER AT THE HEAD *OF* ALL *THE WATERS EXAMINED FOR* PURITY *AND* FREEDOM *FROM DISEASE GERMS.*

CRUSHED POLICEMAN AND HELMET

Harvey Tried to Push into a Saloon Between Pugilist Ellingsworth and a Stout Companion.

Joseph Ellingsworth, the middleweight pugilist, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of assault, preferred by Patrolman Harvey of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

The patrolman's suspicions of a violation of the excise law in McCarthy's saloon, at Sixty-fourth Street and Second Avenue,

LUDLOW STREET REFORMS

Keepers Must Ring a Bell Now When They Want to Pass a Door.

OUTSIDE KEY LOCKED IN THE SAFE

Sheriff Tamsen Says His Eleventh Commandment Is, "Don't Let Nobody Bulldoze You."

WILL PAY FOR ESCAPED MEN'S PICTURES

He Thought He Had a Clue, but It Was Something Else—Federal Prisoners to be Closely Confined.

Sheriff Tamsen, who has studied theology since the escape of the three Post Office burglars—Killoran, Russell, and Allen—from Ludlow Street Jail, announced yesterday that there were eleven instead of ten commandments.

"I can't translate the eleventh commandment so verbally," he said to a reporter for The New-York Times, "but it means: 'Don't let nobody bulldoze you.'"

The Sheriff sat in the rear office of the Ludlow Street Jail with Acting Warden Henry H. Sherman, and discussed guardedly the affairs of the last few days.

"I haven't read any newspapers since July 4," he said seriously, "because I know they would make me angry and excited. I am surprised at the attacks some of them have made upon me."

"But if you have not read the papers, how do you know they are hostile to you?" ventured the reporter.

The Sheriff did not reply.

"When are you going to get a new Warden?" asked the reporter.

"When I find a good man."

"When are you going to get new keepers?"

"When I find good men."

"You have been asked to appoint Louis Munzinger?"

"He was recommended by a newspaper that is no friend of mine," said the Sheriff sadly. "No man recommended by that paper will ever be appointed or elected to any office."

"What do you think are the prospects of your being indicted?"

"There is no possibility of such a thing," said the Sheriff. "Assistant District Attorney McIntyre doesn't know as much about law as we do. He's a busybody. We proved that in the Illingworth case."

"When are you going to make public your statement respecting your investigation of the escape?"

"Not right away. A good lawyer doesn't give away his case before the trial."

"Then you expect a trial? Do you fear arrest?"

"No. I feel I am on the safe side."

"Do you know what Schneer says?"

"I don't care what he says. I have been to Police Headquarters with the pictures of the escaped men, and they will be read for circulation to-morrow."

"Will you pay any part of the $3,000 reward offered by the postal authorities for the arrest of the three men?"

"I will pay for the pictures, but nothing for the capture of the burglars. I thought I had a clue last night. A friend of mine came to me and said he thought he saw Killoran cross the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to Long Island City. We went to Police Headquarters, but Killoran's picture had been sent away and there was nothing for my friend to identify and the clue fell through. I think the burglars are still in New-York."

There was a different air than usual around the jail yesterday, and Acting Warden Sherman said it was due to the enforcement of new rules.

"I have gone through the jail," he said, "from roof to cellar, and examined every portion of it, and the result has been the inauguration of a new system.

"A regular prison system will prevail here in the future. The United States prisoners will be kept separate from the civil prisoners in the northwest corridor fronting on Ludlow Street. They will not be allowed to board at the Warden's table, but must take prison fare. The reason the prisoners have heretofore been allowed to dine with the Warden is that the law permits any prisoner who has not taken the poor debtor's oath, to have such food as he can pay for, and in order to avoid the annoyance of having food brought in to them from outside they have been accommodated by the Warden.

"Another change, which I consider the most important, is that keepers will in future be locked up in the cellroom in the upper corridors, the same as the prisoners. If they want to come down stairs they must ring a bell and wait for the hallkeeper to come with a key and let them out. The keys to the outer doors will be locked in a safe, and only I will have a key to the safe so that by no possibility can any one get the keys to open the jail doors without my knowledge.

"Every prisoner going down stairs will be guarded. They will be allowed to exercise for one hour three times a day under guard of keepers. No prisoner will have the privilege of the reception room except when his lawyer calls on him, and then guards will be stationed in the room with them. There will be no more playing of dominoes, checkers, and cards among prisoners and keepers in the reception room.

"There will be no more flirtations by the prisoners with the girls employed in the jail. The women will have to keep their mouths shut in the presence of the prisoners.

"These changes will insure more justice for the pauper prisoners, who have always been deprived of the extra delicacies allowed their more fortunate fellows.

"We now have nineteen prisoners in the jail. There are nine United States prisoners and ten civil prisoners. Ten more were discharged yesterday. Eight were United States prisoners, who were sent to Buffalo, and the two others were civil prisoners and were released from custody.

"I feel now that the discipline of the jail is what it should be. Some of the men complained a little, but I explained to them exactly what I wanted them to do, and they have become reconciled to the new situation. I don't expect any trouble."

Engineer Feldheimer and Assistant Engineer Speelman were made acting keepers yesterday, to fill the vacancies in the jail force.

The friends of Head Keeper McCabe are booming him for the Wardenship of the jail. McCabe has been connected with the jail ten years and has an excellent record. He was not in the jail when the Post Office burglars escaped. He prevented the escape of Benson, the forger, who billed Patti through Mexico several years ago and was arrested for it.

Benson offered McCabe $15,000 to let him escape, but McCabe refused. Benson afterward committed suicide by jumping from the third floor of the jail through the well to the ground floor.

The Police Headquarters detectives yesterday said they believed the three fugitives had left the city and had gone to some quiet place where they would not attract attention. At the same time detectives are looking for them in New-York. Nearly all of the detectives know Russell and Allen, but Killoran is not as well known to them.

Chief Inspector Holden of the Philadelphia Postal District and his Secret-Service men are also in the city, and are working hard to capture the burglars. They were originally arrested by Chief Inspector Holden, who obtained his information as to their whereabouts from Luke Harmon, a crook. Harmon had a falling-out with the three men in the West some time ago, and he offered to betray them to Inspector Holden. He guided the Inspector and a force of men to the Amsterdam Hotel, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, where the three were arrested. Harmon remained in the city until the three men escaped, and he has since been missing, and it is believed he is in hiding for fear they will kill him if they meet him again.

There is no extradition treaty between this country and Germany, France, and Switzerland, so the fugitives would be safe in those countries. The detectives think they will take passage on a vessel for Germany or France if they can, and are watching such ships.

It is thought that "Ike" Vail, the veteran confidence man who was arrested on the German line pier in Hoboken on Saturday on suspicion of knowing something about the three fugitives, but who was released, is really interested in them in spite of his assertion that he would give them up for the $3,000 reward. Vail never was known to betray a crook, but has befriended many, even those who were not his friends, and his appearance in Hoboken is thought to have been due to an effort to secure passage for the three men.

There are many South American and German sailing vessels lying in the Hoboken basins, and it would be an easy matter for him without exciting suspicion to engage passage on one of these for three "invalids" traveling for their health.

The police have searched Marion Square and vicinity thoroughly, but have found no trace of the three thieves.

KNEW THE PLAN OF ESCAPE.

Ernest B. Marechal Was a Friend of Killoran's, Allen's, and Russell's.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 7.—Ernest B. Marechal, who was at one time engaged in the coffee business in New-York, was arrested in this city last December on a charge of fraud. He was held at the county jail for some time, but was finally released.

He was again arrested in New-York, and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail. He was there after Killoran, Russell, and Allen were locked up there, and says he became quite intimate with them.

He was released three weeks ago, and shortly after visited the county jail here to thank the keepers for their kind treatment of him. He told them the discipline in Ludlow Street Jail was exceedingly lax, and that before long Killoran and his companions would escape.

He pretended to know of various plans of escape the men had formed, but said that, as they had treated him kindly, he did not wish to do them any harm, and would give no particulars as to how they expected to get away. Little credence was given to Marechal's statement until the men escaped.

Marechal is said to be living somewhere in this city, but he cannot be found.

CUT YOUR OWN SALARIES, HE SAYS

The Rev. Mr. Carson Talks of the Brooklyn Mayor and Controller's Attempt to Reduce Teachers' Pay.

The Rev. J. F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Tompkins and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, last evening preached a sermon on "The Secret of Power." He incidentally referred to the action of Mayor Schieren and Controller Palmer at a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Estimate, when they attempted to cut down the salaries of the teachers of the Brooklyn public schools. In this reference he said:

> Any State policy that controls the privileges or minimizes the opportunities of childhood is an injury to the country. In the supposed interests of the overtaxed taxpayers of this city there was an attempt recently to economize in our school appropriation. That means a reduction in the salaries of our public school teachers and otherwise reducing the cost of our school work.
>
> I rejoice that this attempt met with such an indignant and vigorous protest from press and people that the officials did not dare put it into execution.
>
> Let there be economy everywhere else, but let there be prodigality in educating our children. We can get along better without a hundred city improvements than we can without schools. It would be a godsend if we could get rid of a few of our high-priced officials, but we need more teachers and better paid teachers. I could have more faith in the plea of our officials that they were looking out for the interests of the people if they began the reduction of salaries with some of our ten-thousand-dollar-a-year officials.
>
> It is the wrong place to begin with our teachers. It is the millionaire talking economy to the man who labors for $1 a day. Give the Mayor the salary if you will. Let the Controller get along on less than $10,000 a year. Give the officials less. Reduce salaries everywhere, but increase them in the schools. No class of workers are so wretchedly underpaid as the teachers in our schools.
>
> "No policy that tends to minimize the importance of the school," Mr. Carson said, in conclusion, "will have the indorsement of an American community."

NEW MILITARY PRISON RULES

Regulations for the Management of Prisons Controlled by the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A new body of regulations for the management of prisons under the control of the military has been issued from Army Headquarters. It makes four classes of prisoners, according to the status of their trials or grade of punishment—those "in arrest or confinement," "garrison prisoners," "general prisoners," and "military convicts."

General courts-martial may sentence soldiers to confinement in a penitentiary for offenses amounting to felony at common law, or which are punishable in the State, Territory, or District where committed with confinement in a State prison or penitentiary. Department commanders may designate the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as the place of execution of such sentences. If any State or Territory within a military department has made provision by law for the confinement of such prisoners in its penitentiaries, department commanders, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may designate one as the place in which such sentence shall be carried into effect.

The following posts are designated as places of confinement to which general prisoners will be sent: Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Logan, Col.; Fort Crook, Neb.; Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Prisoners will be divided into three classes. On admission they will be placed in the second class, and may be reduced to the third class for misconduct or promoted to the first class for good conduct. They shall be kept at hard labor daily except Sundays and holidays. Among the disciplinary regulations are the following:

"General prisoners in confinement at posts will be allowed in abatement of their terms of confinement five days for each period of twenty-five days during the whole of which their conduct has been good, but abatements thus earned may be forfeited, either in whole or in part, by subsequent misconduct. No good-conduct time can be forfeited in advance. When it is necessary to punish a prisoner who has none to his credit, the punishment must take some other form. The term 'under discipline' means solitary confinement, on bread and water diet. This will not exceed four days in duration at any one time, and will not be repeated until an interval of fourteen days shall have elapsed."

AGED FISH CAUSE A DOUBLE ACCIDENT

Trying to Remove Them Frank Epting Burns a Hand and Breaks an Arm.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 7.—Some mischievous person, a few days ago, threw several fishes on a wooden awning in front of a drug store at Grove and Montgomery Streets. Some of the tenants in the building complained about the fish this afternoon and Frank Epting, twelve years old, employed in the store, was sent to remove them.

In climbing to the awning he slipped, and to save himself from falling, grasped at the edge. In doing so he got hold of a telephone wire that runs under the shed and burned his hand so badly that he let go and fell to the ground.

He struck on the edge of an ash barrel with such force that his arm was broken.

Two Fires in Brooklyn.

Fire in John H. Hunken's restaurant, 77 East Avenue, Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, last night did $1,000 damage to the stock and $2,000 to the building. The fire spread to George Drissler's butcher's shop, 75 East Avenue, causing a damage of $800. Henry M. Bock, produce dealer, 78 East Avenue, loses $500 on stock.

District Engineer McGuire's hands and face were severely burned.

A lamp exploded in the drying room of Joseph Farach's photographic gallery, 31 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, and caused a damage of $1,000 to the furniture and $200 to the building.

Gateman Hit Him with a Stone.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., July 7.—Edward Middleton, sixteen years old, of 217 East Forty-seventh Street, New-York, while crossing the Long Island Railroad tracks near Vernon Avenue, this city, this afternoon, was severely injured in the head by a stone thrown by a gateman of the railroad company, because he did not cross the tracks rapidly enough.

The boy said he could recognize the gateman, but would not make a complaint because he could not leave his work to-morrow to appear in court.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL

Opened at Plattsburg with a Pontifical High Mass.

MONSIGNOR SATOLLI THE CELEBRANT

A Sermon by Archbishop Corrigan of This City, in Which the Necessity for Revelation Is Shown.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 7.—The formal opening of the Catholic Summer School of America took place in St. John's Church here to-day. The edifice was crowded, two thousand or more persons being present, and thousands were unable to gain admittance. It was the greatest Church demonstration witnessed in this part of the country. Special trains brought a large number from the Adirondacks, and nearly the whole State of Vermont came by boat.

Pontifical high mass was celebrated by Mgr. Satolli, with Mgr. J. M. Farley, New-York, assistant priest; the Very Rev. Frederick Wayrich, Brooklyn; and the Rev. Girard, Provincial of the Oblates, deacons of honor; the Rev. W. H. O'Connell, deacon; the Rev. W. J. B. Daly, sub-deacon; the Rev. R. M. Pierce, deacon of the cross; the Rev. J. H. McMahon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, master of ceremonies, and W. S. McLaughlin, assistant master. At the conclusion of the mass the Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, Archbishop of New-York, ascended the pulpit, and preached the opening sermon. His text was: "With Thee is the fountain of life, and in Thy light we shall see light." He said, in part:

> The holy mother, the Church, holds and teaches that God, the beginning and end of all things, can be known from creation with certainty by the natural light of human reason; that, nevertheless, it pleased His wisdom and His goodness to reveal Himself and the eternal decrees of His will by another and a supernatural way. Thus, by the revelation, the Divine things that are not impervious to human reason may be known by all with firm certainty. Revelation is necessary, because God has ordained man to a supernatural end, which calls him to share in the good things of God, which are beyond human understanding. The Catholic faith teaches us that we have, in this life a threefold knowledge of God—first, by the light of reason; next, by Divine revelation.
>
> Our own hearts suggest the probability of supernatural revelation, especially in our search for knowledge of God and our future destiny. As the child seeks from the father an answer to what puzzles and mystifies his youthful mind, so we look to God to enlighten us upon the great problems of this mortal life. Three conditions are necessary to satisfy this desire—knowledge in the teacher, capacity in the human mind, and a means of communication. God possesses all knowledge. We are capable of receiving it, and language can certainly be used as the means by which it may come to us. We are surrounded by mysteries, in the natural order, which transcend the powers of reason. If we accept them, which we must, why wonder at truths, which, though obscure to us, are clear to infinite wisdom? The Vatican Council says: "The same God who reveals mystery and infuses faith has bestowed on the human the light of reason."
>
> But God cannot contradict himself, neither can truth contradict truth. How far is revelation necessary as regards mysteries of faith, so called? Says the Vatican Council: "Divine revelation is absolutely necessary. For the truths of the natural order it is needed only in a relative sense, so as to remove all possibility of error." St. Thomas says that three difficulties would arise if the investigation of truth were left to reason alone. In the first place, only a few minds would attain a knowledge of God on account of their lack of philosophical training, the cares of business, or sloth. Secondly, it would take a long time to pursue such studies and many souls would not attend to it. Thirdly, the pursuit of truth would be associated with error on account of weak judgment, and the difficulty of choice from among the many things presented. "The hand of man," says Suarez, "is physically capable of drawing a circle, yet never would succeed in doing so with mathematical accuracy without the aid of a compass." So experience has proved. The philosophy of old demanded a teacher from above to make known the truth of Divine things. So argued Plato and Cicero. Tacitus, regarding the ignorance of moral truth, called human life a huge comedy and the world a dream. To this despair came the Gospel of Jesus Christ, which taught men the value of the human soul, thus asserting the dignity of human nature and the freedom of the individual, the maintenance of civil and political rights, education, the honor of womanhood, the abolition of idolatry, and the blotting out of slavery; the distinction between the spiritual and temporal power, and the sacred work of charity. The conscience of the world has been illumined with the teachings of Christianity, and cannot return to pagan darkness any more than man can leave the comfort of modern science to return to the physical conditions of 2,000 years ago.
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> In the evening the sermon was preached by Dr. Conaty, the President of the school, who spoke with his accustomed force and eloquence. His subject was "Primitive and Mosaic Revelation." His text was from Hebrews, i., 1-2: "God having spoken on divers occasions and in many ways, in times past, by the fathers by the prophets, last of all in these days, hath spoken to us by His Son."
>
> Archbishops Satolli and Corrigan, Judges O'Brien and Beach of New-York, and other prominent citizens were dined by J. H. Spellman at his Summer home this evening.

LONG PURSUIT OF A RUNAWAY HORSE

McCarthy's Unmanageable Animal Was Caught by a Park Policeman.

John McCarthy of 148 East Twelfth Street, accompanied by a woman, was driving a bay horse harnessed to a light wagon up Seventh Avenue about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. About One Hundred and Forty-first Street the horse suddenly became unruly, and dashed ahead with the vehicle. The breeching, it was afterward learned, had broken, and the wagon, striking the horse's haunches, had frightened him.

McCarthy, who is a large and strong man, braced himself and held back on his reins, but the animal, with the carriage knocking against him, became so frightened that he dragged his load by the bit. He tore up the avenue at a high speed, winding in and out among the crowd of carriages that were just beginning to swarm in the road.

Mounted Policeman Harrold of the High Bridge Station was standing at the side of the road near One Hundred and Forty-third Street. As the runaway passed him he started in pursuit. For three blocks it was nip and tuck between the policeman's horse and the one driven by McCarthy, on account of the crowded condition of the Drive. At One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, however, Harrold seized the runaway's bit and slowed him down to a standstill.

Then the cause of the runaway was discovered and mended. The horse was quieted and the occupants of the wagon resumed their drive.

In the chase Policeman Harrold's horse struck against some part of the wagon and wounded himself on the lower part of the right hind leg.

The Bond Syndicate.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press, (Rep.)

The fact that the Morgan-Rothschild syndicate paid into the United States Treasury the other day the entire balance of the gold due under its contract, started all sorts of alarmist speculations to the effect that this full payment for bonds discharged them from the obligation of their contract to do all in their power to protect the gold reserve until Oct. 1. All these sinister surmises and stock-market canards are now exploded by the announcement that the bond syndicate in question intends to carry out its contract to do all in its power to protect the gold reserve. Nobody supposed that it had any other intention. The men who start such rumors as we have mentioned, attributing a dishonorable purpose to the syndicate, are the sort of men who imagine that other people are as rascally as they know themselves to be.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—John Gannon died in his home, 7 Auburn Place, Brooklyn, Saturday. He was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, in 1816, and went to Brooklyn fifty-one years ago. He was one of the best-known contractors in the city. He leaves a son and two daughters.

—George E. Clymer of Reading, Penn., aged sixty-five years, brother of the late Congressman Hiester Clymer, and at one time prominently identified with the iron business, died yesterday from the effects of a sunstroke.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Elmvale, Ontario, July 7.—Hunt's Hotel, Tweed's Hotel, White's drug store, Broderick's liquor store, and a dozen dwellings were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $20,000.

Duluth, Minn., July 7.—The warehouse of the Union Dock Company, on Lake Avenue, was destroyed by fire at midnight. Loss, $100,000.

Rohnerville, Cal., July 7.—Fire yesterday destroyed the Pacific Lumber Company's plant at Scotia. The loss will be $250,000.

Telephone Service.

Metallic Circuits—Long Distance Equipment.

SCHEDULE OF ANNUAL RATES.

For Stations South of 141st St., N. Y. City.

Local Messages.	Two-Party Line.	Direct Line.
600	$75	$90
1,000	105	120
1,500	135	150

Only messages sent from the station are counted. For more than 1,500, Direct Lines only are used, and the schedule advances at $5.00 per 100. Any number desired above 600 may be contracted for.

If all contracted for are not sent, rebates are made, so that only those sent (not less than 600, however,) are paid for.

Reduced rates for guaranteed use in one year of 1,500 or more, and 10 per cent. allowance in messages for full year's payment in advance are offered.

Telephone, write, or call for further particulars.

Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.,

18 CORTLANDT STREET.

E. M. BYERS DIES IN AN ASYLUM

THE DISPUTE OVER THE MILLIONAIRE AT LAST ENDED

His Wife and His Brother Had Long Contended over the Question of His Incarceration.

From The Philadelphia Times.

E. M. Byers, about the possession of whose person there has been so much litigation during the past two or three years, died on Sunday night at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, better known as Kirkbride's Asylum.

Byers, during the last years of his life, became the subject of a strange dispute between his wife, Mrs. E. M. Byers, née Miss Hayes, and his brother, A. M. Byers, a wealthy iron pipe manufacturer of Pittsburg.

In several cities, principally Chicago and Pittsburg, various legal processes were resorted to by both the wife and the brother in order to keep the unfortunate sufferer under an order of court prescribed by his wife or brother.

Mr. Byers was taken to Kirksbride about six months ago through the intervention of his brother on the direction of Henry Warner of Pittsburg, who had been appointed a committee for him, and Committeeman Warner directed John Manneely, an agent of A. M. Byers, this city, to attend to the details of the committment, which was done in accordance with the laws of the State applying to lunatics.

Byers's disease, according to A. R. Moulton, who is in charge of the male department at Kirkbride's, progressed rapidly from the time of his commitment. He made no reference in his conversation while at the asylum to the legal controversies between his wife and brother concerning his custody, and his mind later seemed void of everything pertaining to the bitter legal issues existing between them. He talked intelligently upon other subjects during the first few months he was at the asylum, but during the last forty-eight hours of his life he was unconscious, not recognizing his attendants.

For weeks past his mind has been so enfeebled that his power of speech was almost lost and his voice unintelligible.

It was one of the conditions of his being accepted as a patient at Kirkbride's that members of both sides of his family be permitted to visit him when proper and his condition would permit. During the past six months his wife made frequent visits to see him, and also his brother. Both were notified several days ago that the end was near, and A. M. Byers came to this city from Pittsburg and went to his brother's bedside. He found the latter fast sinking, and his mind entirely gone.

After the patient's death, both his brother and wife were notified at Pittsburg by the asylum authorities, and messages were received from both of them shortly afterward, the wife making some reference to the funeral arrangements.

As to the burial plans, however, Mr. Warner, the committeeman, was looked to entirely for instructions, and, upon advices received from him, the body was embalmed and shipped to Pittsburg for interment.

The deceased was commonly classed as being a millionaire, but in this it is believed his wealth was overestimated.

During the last few years Byers in his mentally blighted condition has been unceremoniously removed from point to point. It was alleged that an effort was being made to place him beyond the reach of his wife, and also that his brother, A. M. Byers, was responsible for the sudden changes in his abode.

Mrs. Byers, the widow of the deceased man, claims that her husband was being kept from her without necessary reason or cause, while his brother set up in the various court proceedings a plea that the sick man's condition necessitated the separation of him and his wife.

Mrs. Byers also contended that her husband had no affiliation as represented by his brother, and that his efforts to separate them were for the purpose of profiting by what he could get from her husband's property, in the event that he died without a will.

As E. M. Byers had been pronounced by physicians to be of weak and unsound mind prior to his death, and his brother had caused the appointment of a committeeman for him, it is more than likely that, unless he made a will prior to the time of the question being raised between his wife and brother as to his mental condition, the whole controversy will yet be reopened in the courts.

E. M. Byers was about fifty years of age. He had no children of his own, but two years ago he took a child from an orphan asylum. This child, a boy, now about six years of age, is with Mrs. Byers, and usually accompanied her when she called at the asylum to see her husband.

Byers's death in this city is the result of a peculiar chain of circumstances. He was brought here by physicians at the instance of his brother, and for some days considerable comment appeared in the newspapers of the country concerning his whereabouts.

Finally his wife came to this city, and, through an agency of detectives, ascertained where he was. Then she instituted proceedings, setting up that he was being detained against his will, and in the petition filed asked that he be delivered from the custody of his brother and his agents. It was set up, on the other hand, that Byers was of unsound mind, and, the court so finding, committed him to Kirkbride's, under the laws of the State.

E. M. Byers was formerly interested, with his brother, A. M. Byers, in the iron manufacturing business at Pittsburg. It is said they were equal partners. While actively employed in this business the waning condition of his mind was first noticed. He was sent to various resorts which it was supposed would benefit him, and placed in numerous hospitals under specialists, but his condition constantly grew worse.

His wife would never believe him to be afflicted with brain trouble, and in numerous courts throughout the country gave testimony that her husband's alleged condition was all a ruse to deprive her of her rights. It was doubtless owing to her peculiar belief in this particular that surreptitious methods were resorted to in order to harbor the afflicted man in an asylum.

Caught 27 in a Gambling House.

As the result of a raid yesterday morning, on an alleged gambling place, 370 Eighth Avenue, Charles Davis, the proprietor, and twenty-six prisoners were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Davis was held for trial, the others were fined $3 each.

You Can't take too much of HIRES' Rootbeer

It quenches your thirst That's the best of it.

Improves your health That's the rest of it.

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere. Made only by The Chas. E. Hires Co., Phila.

FUN FOUND IN THE DIRECTORY

SOME QUEER NAMES FURNISHED BY THAT OF CHICAGO.

The Lawyers Seem to be Prolific in Odd Cognomens, and the Doctors Are Not Far Behind Them.

From The Chicago Tribune.

What is the funniest name you ever heard of? Was it Knockermus, Niggertoe, or Windmill? What do you think of Uppercrust, Winter-Piggin, or Deathdew for the last name of a man or woman? How about Bluebag for an appellation? And what is your opinion of Mugboy as a cognomen? Shouldn't Sunnyday be a cheery sort of fellow, and who could blame Troublesoul for being of a worrying turn of mind?

Pretty funny names these, all of them, but there are plenty just as odd in the Directory and on the streets of Chicago. Take any profession or line of trade and follow it up with this idea in mind, and quite a budget of odd names can be collected in an hour's walk about the down-town streets.

Lawyers are prolific in the use of peculiar names, and here are a few of them: Talker, Blower, Splitter, Nagger, and Windyman are all to be found in down-town offices. Hardmouth, Dustdry, and Slowgoer inhabit the upper floor of a West Side Justice shop. The North Side is responsible for Slanger, Swearer, and Longtongue, and a South Side suburb supports members of the legal profession who rejoice in the appropriate names of Patience, Alltime, and Neverquick. The South Side, too, shelters Mr. Killjustice and Mr. Hangman.

Doctors are well represented in the congress of funny names, and the list might be headed with Sawboness, Killer, Murderer, and Killim. Dr. Fierce is a near neighbor of his medical brother, Dr. Gentle, and Dr. Merryman lives not far from either. Dr. Sadheart would hardly be a cheerful physician, Dr. Mournful should, according to his name, be just as bad, and who would want a man named Greif to sit at one's sick bedside? Dyer has not a cheerful sound, and Graveyard and Greengrave might reasonably be expected to handicap a struggling physician. But the gentlemen so named do not seem to have suffered from their melancholy sounding names. Dr. Gay is said to be an unusually solemn man, and Dr. Hothead is declared by his friends to be the very reverse of his name. None of the Dr. Stouts attempt to live up to their name, all of the Shorts are tall, not a single Giant is above medium height, and solitary Dr. Dwarf is in reality anything but a pygmy.

Dentists come in for a share in point of appropriate names, and perhaps Dr. Fuller deserves first place in their section of the names which provokes merriment. Filler, Scraper, Filer, Polish, and Makewhite are not bad as advertisements of their owner's business, and Teether ought to be a positive help to the dentist who signs it after his given name. Goldplate, Rubberman, Hardgum, and Rooter will serve as good illustrations of how funny names can be when considered in connection with the business of the people who own them, and the name of Burr will awaken painful recollections in the minds of many persons. Forcept is dangerously like forceps, and Pain is too suggestive to look well on a dentist's sign.

Preachers in Chicago seem to have good names as a rule, but Messrs. Blowhard, Gossip, and Cruel have all preached from the correct path in this respect, and Mr. Freethinker has followed them. Mr. Dipper is, of course, a Baptist, and Mr. Waterlove should be a temperance worker. Swing, Blackheart, Herring, Sandhater, and Smudge are all queer names for preachers to own, but perhaps Gracebucket is the oddest of all. Goodvessel is evidently a relic of Puritan times, but who can explain Deathhunter and Devilsfoot? All these names are owned by men who have once lived in Chicago if they do not now, and all are familiar to old settlers. Mercer should by rights rather belong to a dry goods man than a pastor, and Topheavy is hardly appropriate to the ministerial calling. It is certain that the name of Gamble would go sadly against a divine who wished to preach against cards and billiards, but Makepeace and Goodfellow have a decidedly pleasant sound. Shepherdboy does very well for a Chicago divinity student, but his classmate, Mr. Goatskin, doubtless regrets that his father happened to possess this particular name.

Tailors seem to be especially fond of names which are applicable to and descriptive of their calling, and Besheas might be taken as a good example of this kind of name. "Cutter & Stitch" is the inscription above the door of a down-town firm, and Threadneedle & Wax must surely have hailed from London. Fitter, Seams, Padding, Sewer, Yardman, and Measurer are all to be found among the ranks of city tailors, and Longbill is printed on the letterheads of a well-known tailor and furnisher.

Dressmakers are not far behind in the race, and the West Side boasts a Mme. Scissor, a Mrs. Trimmer, and a Miss Chargehigh. It is not known whether the latter tries to live up to her name or not, but it is suspected that Mrs. Poormaker would like to return to her maiden name. Mrs. Venus regards her name as part of her stock in trade, and Miss Graceful looks upon hers in the same fashion.

Book names are very well represented in Chicago, and any one who doubts the reality of Dickens's characters need only take a walk down Wabash Avenue. Widdicomb, Boffin, Pecksniff, Snagsby, and Nickleby are all to be found there, and State Street has Cheveril, Dorrit, Tatycoram, and Dolly Twist and Husband and Brother just round the corner on a side street, and the Dolly Varden store is known to all old residents, at least by sight.

Thackeray is represented by Pendennis and a small army of Newcomes, and Scott has Waverley, Malcolm, Quentin, and Quackenbotham to show that he is not forgotten.

Bible names occur upon almost every street, and that of Cain is numerous. Davids, Isaiahs, and Israels are common in the Jewish section, but Uriah comes boldly out on West Madison Street, and Adoniram and Adarezah are even nearer to the heart of the city.

All the colors of the rainbow are represented upon signs and over doors. Black, white, blue, scarlet, green, in all the various ways of spelling known to mankind, purple, pink, and plum, red, yellow, orange, gray and mauve, to say nothing of the names consisting of a color and another syllable in addition, such as Orangeman, Graywretch, Yellowhead, and Purplebing.

All the trades make a showing, and Painter, Blacksmith, Doctor, Pastor, Lawyer, Tailor, Writer, Righter, Reader, Teacher, Plumber, Hunter, Marksman, Butcher, Baker, Brewer, Bookmaker, Printer, Poacher, Undertaker, Housebuilder, and countless like modes of making a living are all to be found in the City Directory.

A colony of Snipe lives out on Milwaukee Avenue, and Ogden Avenue boasts a saloon keeper who rejoices in the euphonious name of Al Snite. Birds, by the way, are plentifully represented, as Swan, Owl, Goose, Peacock, Pheasant, Blackbird, Blackjay, Ducks by the score, and Singers in plenty testify. Animals are not slighted, as the numerous Horses, Lions, Wolfs, Dogs, two Jaguars, and one Elephant go to show. Flowers are typified by Rose, Lily, Holyhock, Peony, and Dandelion, and the only day in the week slighted is Wednesday. The months of the year are not so popular, June being the only one with a namesake in Chicago, so far as discovered, but there are two Americas, countless Englands, and several each of France, Spain, and Ireland. Irish and English are both quite popular, and there is one Scottish.

Blunderboggun, Schockenbracken, Blathersknitter, Braushgmurtter, and Blaumeisterskut are not considered funny near Humboldt Park, and Eleazar Elsconsimeon is not bad on South Canal Street.

The list might be added to indefinitely, for Fools and Wisemans are exceedingly plentiful; Sweets and Sours nearly rival them in point of numbers, Loftys and Humbles abound, and there are several each of Golightly, Tremblefoot, and Deadmen. But perhaps the name which is at once the oddest and possessed of the most peculiar significance is that painted on the sign of a West Side florist—"C. Stillman," the inscription reads, and few people see or hear it for the first time without laughing.

In Old England.

When Charles II. ruled the land, all strangers entering Southampton had to satisfy the authorities as to whom they were, whence they came, and what they wanted there. Stone was so scarce Gravesend way that the names of the occupiers of churchyard ground were inscribed on logs of wood fastened to posts at each end of the grave; and for want of better fuel, the people of Wilts used cow-dung, which they dried in Summer by daubing it against their houses and walls. Norwich butchers were compelled to sell all meat killed in the forepart of the week by Thursday night, in order to encourage the sale of fish on the following days.

A pleasanter peculiarity of the place was the annual feast of the Mayor, Aldermen, and liverymen, kept in the Town Hall, whereunto ladies were invited and presented with marchpanes to take home with them. With like gallantry the trade companies of Newbury allowed the sex to participate in the merry meetings they delighted in holding, on which occasions the men, arrayed in their best clothes, marched through the town with the town music playing before them, the women following after, finely dressed and all in steeple-crowned hats, "a pleasant sight to behold."—Chambers's Journal.

COL. IKE HILL'S CONVERSION

Went to Ohio a Silverite and Came Back Reformed.

"A GOLDBUG FROM WITHERS TO HOCK"

Brice May Be Senator Again, Campbell May Be Governor, but Democrats Should Be Ready for the Worst.

From The Washington Post.

"No, I'm a goldbug now," said Col. Isaac Hill of Ohio to a Post reporter. "From now I wear a yellow jacket." Col. Hill shook his head in the fashion of one giving himself up to sad yet sapient retrospection.

"I've been a Democrat in Licking County, Ohio, ever since I was born. Every night of my life I've said:

"'Now I lay me down to sleep'

—by the bedside of the Democracy. I'm what you'd call a veteran Democrat—a silver veteran, at that. I stood by the organization when it was part of the daily life of Licking County Republicans to shoot at wandering Democrats, and I never flinched or failed. And then I supposed we were for silver. But it's all changed. I've just returned from a meeting of the Ohio State Democratic Central Committee, of which I'm a member. We got together at the Neil House, in Columbus, the other day—twenty-one of us; one from each Congressional district—and since then I'm for gold.

"I went there for silver, and out of the twenty-one members I only found four for silver where there should have been fourteen. I made 'em a speech and declared myself, but I couldn't turn them. So I went with them. I'm for gold now. I'm old, but you 'can't lose me, Charlie.' You can't get by your Uncle Isaac in the dark."

Here Col. Hill assumed an air of profundity.

"What did your State Central Committee do?"

"We decided to hold a convention at Springfield Aug. 20 and 21," replied Col. Hill. "I wanted it at Columbus. The goldbugs wanted it at Toledo. There were eight votes for Springfield, and I gave 'em the four votes cast for Columbus, and that beat Toledo.

"'I change four votes from Columbus to Springfield,' I said, after we'd voted and I'd seen the cat jump. This would give Springfield a majority.

"'What authority has Mr. Hill to change four votes?' asked one of the Toledo ducks.

"'Never you mind my authority,' I said, shaking my finger at him like this. 'Never you worry about my authority. You can gamble I've got the authority all right, and that's enough for any gumshoe goldbug to know.'

"But you should have heard the speech I made 'em in executive session."

"I'll ask you about the speech later," said The Post reporter. "Was Senator Brice there?"

"No," replied Col. Hill. "Senator Brice was in New-York. But his people were there. We had Walter Ritchie, and that man they call the 'Bob Flush,' and a lot of others."

"Why do you call him the 'Bob Flush?'"

"'Because he never beat anything in his life,' retorted Col. Hill. "Well, Walter Ritchie and the 'Bob Flush' were there for Brice, and they used to get an armful of telegrams from him every hour. I'd see them with their telegrams, and say scornfully, 'What does he tell you to do now?' It made them tired. In executive session I fired off a speech. It was a sizzsnorter. You have mingled in agriculture in your boyhood. Were you ever present on some gala occasion when an accidental's fed the monkey wrench to the thrashing machine? Well, that's the sort of speech I made. I told them you —"

"So, you're for gold now?"

"I am," replied Col. Hill firmly. "Your Uncle Isaac Hill will hereafter be for that jaundiced currency. Why, what's the use? We are helpless beneath the rule of the money power. Crush us! My boy, they can crush us by wire. Yes, sir; beat us by telephone. They did it in Ohio the other day.

"And look at Kentucky. He saw Senator Pugh since I returned and he said, speaking of Kentucky: 'Don't mind Kentucky, Ike. That little wrastle between gold and silver didn't decide anything. It was only a dog fall.'

"Dog fall!" continued Col. Hill a trifle wildly; "dog f

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15 Black America.
CASINO, Broadway and 39th St—8:15 The Sphinx.
Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St and 6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, 27th St and 6th Av—8:15—Prilby.
GARRICK, Broadway, 35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
GLENDALE SHOOTING PARK, Glendale, L. I.—8:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M. National Schuetzenfest and Festival.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St and Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av and 26th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Bicycle Contests, 3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival, 3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts, 9:00—Rice's 1492.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St and Lexington Av—Der Vogelhaendler.

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Fire Makers.

One of the Kafirs had two sticks for making fire, and he showed us how he did it. One of the sticks was about fifteen inches long and about half an inch in diameter. The other was flatter, and had already in it several shallow round holes made by setting fire on former occasions. He took the latter piece, and having cut a smaller, irregular-shaped hole in it, he squatted on the ground, holding it firmly down at each end by his two feet. He then took the first piece of stick and held it upright between his two palms, with the point of the lower end resting in the hole he had just made in the horizontal stick.

He twirled the upright stick rapidly between his hands, and in less than a minute it had bored a round hole in the other, and the dust so produced began to smoke, and then ignited like tinder. A companion brought a handful of fine, dry grass, which caught a spark from this, and which he held half inclosed in the palms of his hands, gently blowing on it till it flamed up. It is perfectly marvelous how little the natives mind being burned by a fire. They will stand over one while the flames are licking up their bare legs and never move, and will keep their hands and feet in red-hot ashes with the utmost indifference for several seconds.—The National Review.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

Times's Record.

The following record is taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level. It shows the changes of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight last night:

3 A. M.	71	3:30 P. M.	83
6 A. M.	72	6 P. M.	82
9 A. M.	75	9 P. M.	78
12 M.	81	12 P. M.	75

Average temperature yesterday.....77 1/8

Weather Bureau Record.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	70	65	6 P. M.	82	72
6 A. M.	69	64	9 P. M.	76	65
9 A. M.	70	69	11 P. M.	73	65
12 M.	78	73	12 P. M.	73	63
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer, Showers at night.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1895.

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PROSPERITY UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.

One year ago the owners or managers of some of the largest industrial plants which are now exhibiting great activity and enjoying a considerable share of the profits of the remarkable revival asserted that there could be no such revival so long as the new tariff, then soon to be enacted, should remain in force. They could see nothing in the future but stagnation and possibly ruin, until this tariff should be revised. They were of the same opinion after the bill had become a statute, and some of them reduced the wages of their employés after the new tariff had become operative. These same manufacturers have recently increased the wages of their employés, and the factories of some of them are running night and day to fill orders which will tax the full capacity of their works for months to come.

We remember that the chief officers of the Illinois Steel Company (a concern second only to the Carnegie works) were giving to the public the most gloomy and pessimistic predictions as to the inevitable effect of the new tariff upon their interests so long as it should be a law. But now—the new tariff being only ten months old and having at least two years of life remaining—the wages of that company's 7,000 workmen have recently been increased and its great mills, in several cities, are full of work. Certain well-known manufacturers of spool cotton thread in New-Jersey gave to the public one year ago a statement that the proposed reduction of the duty from 7 cents to 5½ cents per dozen spools would exert a most depressing influence upon their business. The minds of employés were prepared for a reduction of wages, and it was even suggested that it might be necessary to take the business back to England and Scotland. One of our contemporaries has recently made an inquiry as to the condition of this thread industry, and it reports that since the beginning of the present year the mills have been working to their full capacity, with the maximum force employed. There was no reduction of wages during the period of depression, although the working force was cut down for a time, and it is stated that business is more lively now than it was in 1893. Everybody was told last Summer that the copper-mining industry would be ruined by the removal of the duty on copper, but the mines continued to pay their large dividends, and wages were recently increased in the largest of them, and the prices of copper stocks have been rising for some time on the Exchange in Boston. The owners of the iron-ore mines in the Lake Superior district, and many Republican journals, asserted that this mining industry would be ruined by the reduction of the duty on ore from 75 cents to 40 cents per ton. But there has been a noticeable revival of activity in that mining district. Wages have been increased. The latest reports say that the ore shipments during May and June have broken all records and that the ore output for 1895 "will unquestionably be the largest yet made."

Many other examples might be cited. The new tariff, as we said, is only ten months old, and it is admitted by Republicans that it must stand for at least two years more. What has become of its depressing influence? The duties in it have not been changed; they are exactly the same as they were when the bill was passed. We do not mean to say that the manufacturers to whom we have referred deliberately misrepresented the facts and sought to deceive the public. We prefer to think that they had been misled by Republican politicians—such men as Senator Burrows, for example—and by Republican newspapers. The same politicians and the same journals are now urging them to be misled again and to begin an agitation for another revision of the tariff in the direction of higher duties.

FALSE ALARMS.

We are now at the beginning of the season during which there will be published occasionally, and in most instances in dispatches from small inland towns, the discovery of cases of "genuine Asiatic cholera." The first reports of this kind are already at hand. Why any physician in these days should assert that he has discovered and treated a case of "genuine Asiatic cholera" in some interior town between the inhabitants of which and the infected districts in the Old World there has been no communication by which infection could be transmitted we do not know, but there are some who venture from time to time to indulge in such a diagnosis.

There will be no Asiatic cholera in this country until the germs of the disease shall have been introduced from some other country where Asiatic cholera prevails. There will be cases of acute cholera morbus and of other similar diseases in an acute form, and the symptoms in some instances will resemble those of the scourge which has its home in India. But true cholera has not come to any of our ports this year, and the condition at present of the European countries which were infected in 1894 indicates that the danger of transmission across the Atlantic will be less this season than it has been for several years past.

THAT "COLDEST BLOODED" STAB.

There is a misconception abroad about that "stab" which Boss Quay "encountered," and history should not go wrong on so important a matter. It was not merely that a county was going against him; it was the means whereby that county was taken from him by his "friends" that caused his startling cry of pain.

A State Senator wrote him that there was a "sharp and somewhat bitter contest for the appointment of Dairy and Food Commissioner," and that his (Quay's) friends were in favor of a certain candidate, whom the Governor had appointed. Hence, said the State Senator, "we feel morally bound to support the Governor in the convention." Having thus avowed that their support had been secured for the Governor by an appointment, this representative of Quay's "friends" in the county closed thus: "Assuring you of our high appreciation of your services to us upon this as well as upon former occasions, and regretting our inability to serve you at this time, I am very truly yours."

The delegates of the county were secured for the Governor by the means which Quay has been long accustomed to use when he controlled the appointing power, and the painfulness of the stab was no doubt due to the evidence it afforded that he no longer controlled that power and that hence those who had been subservient to him were falling off with professions of esteem upon their lips and the determination in their hearts to follow the new dispenser of favors. It was an omen of serious import to Quay, for it showed that he had lost his grip.

THE ELECTIONS OF 1895.

An election that may mark the beginning of the downfall of Quay in Pennsylvania, the elimination of Brice in Ohio, the retirement of Blackburn in Kentucky, and the mitigation of Gorman domination in Maryland ought not to be regarded as a particularly dull one, yet aside from considerations of the effect, immediate or remote, that the State elections of the Fall of 1895 will have upon the political and personal complexion of the United States Senate, the approaching contests are likely to possess little more than local interest.

On another page will be found a list of the States in which elections are to be held this year, together with statements showing the offices to be filled, the terms for which officers are to be elected, and the incumbents of the offices. In Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, and Ohio the Legislatures to be chosen will elect the successors to Senators Allison, Blackburn, Gibson, and Brice. In New-York the Senate to be chosen will participate in the election, in January, 1897, of the successor to Senator Hill. So whatever lack of interest there may be concerning the legislative elections in other States, the voters of New-York should take a very earnest and active interest in the make-up of the State Senate.

Pennsylvania will be entitled to elect a Senator in 1897 in place of Don Cameron. Just why the State ever imagined that it needed Cameron in the Senate is perhaps its own affair, but as the fight against this selfish politician is assumed by Senator Quay to be an attack upon him, and as Quay must help Cameron in order to protect himself, the State election, involving approval of candidates of the "hog combine" opposed to Quay, may turn out to be decisive as against the desire—it would be inappropriate to use so spirited a word as ambition—of Cameron to be permitted actually to "sit" as a Senator for six years longer and metaphorically to "stand" as a Republican advocate of unlimited free-silver coinage from a sound-money constituency.

In New-Jersey the Democrats will have an opportunity to show whether they have yet recovered from the knock-down blows dealt the party by the course of its junior Senator, and the long misdirected power of State officers who were incapable of keeping step with a march of improvement in governing methods. If the sound Democrats of the State would note the spasmodic zeal of the Republicans and their inclination to abandon reform positions as soon as they secure power, recovery from their defeats would not be difficult.

There is little doubt that Mississippi will elect Democratic State officers and a Democratic Legislature, which will choose a successor to Senator George, whose term will not expire until 1899, but whose successor will be elected in the first sitting of the body that is chosen for a four years' term. There is a strengthening contest in Mississippi between the free-silver advocates and the defenders of sound money, and it is possible, as it certainly is desirable, for Mississippi, the country, and the success of the Democratic Party that the fight in the State for sound-money principles shall succeed. If the Legislature chosen in November is opposed to independent free-silver coinage, it will elect a Democrat holding views on the money question very decidedly opposed to those held by Senator George.

Utah will vote on Nov. 5 upon its proposed Constitution, adopted in convention under the act of Congress authorizing the admission of the Territory as a State. It will undoubtedly adopt the Constitution, and at the same time will elect State officers and a Legislature that will choose two Senators of the United States. When all the requirements of the enabling act have been complied with Utah will be ready to be proclaimed as the forty-fifth State of the Union, and the Senate of the United States will be increased from eighty-eight to ninety members.

THE TREASURY BUSINESS.

The figures of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year just closed have been obtained in detail from the Treasury Department by The Financial Chronicle and are made the subject of a careful article in its latest number. The net result, compared with a year ago, is encouraging, certainly. Not counting the operations of the bank redemption fund, which was turned into the Treasury under the Harrison Administration to avoid a deficit, the deficiency for the year is a little less than $43,000,000, as against a deficiency for the previous year of nearly $70,000,000. Comparing the figures as they are given in The Chronicle, without the deduction of the bank redemption fund, we find the following:

	1894-5.	1893-4.
Receipts	$325,368,000	$314,360,000
Expenses	369,205,000	378,454,000
Deficit	$43,837,000	$64,004,000

Here, it will be seen, the receipts are about $11,000,000 more and the expenditures a little over $9,000,000 less than the previous year. This is unquestionably a good showing. It is still more so if we consider the effect of certain changes in legislation and of the expectation that they would be made. These relate both to import duties and to internal revenue. In the former, when it was known that there was to be a duty on raw sugar, then free, immense imports were made, and revenue from that source was cut off for a large part of the year. In like fashion, when it was known that there was to be an increase in the tax on whisky, large quantities were withdrawn from bond. For the year that begins with this month the Treasury will get, in the ordinary course, a decided increase of revenue from sugar, and an increase—though not proportionately so large—from spirits. It is the calculation of the Treasury authorities that the net deficiency for the next six months will be only $10,000,000, or at less than one-half the rate for the fiscal year closed on June 30.

The reduction in ordinary expenses during the year has been, in round numbers, $15,000,000, offset by an increase in interest of $3,000,000. The reduction is sound, and with care can be continued and even carried further. The increase is unavoidable, since it was due to loans made to keep the currency at par. It is disgraceful that this was needed, but the necessity was one that could not by any possible means be shirked. We have said that the situation is relatively encouraging, but it is not satisfactory. The debt of $112,300,000 incurred during the year stands a warning of the essential unsoundness of our financial system. We see that even The Chronicle regards this debt as required, in part, by "an exceptionally low state of the Treasury cash." We are confident that the cash would not have been so low but for the alarm as to the currency, and even, low as was the cash, no loan would have been needed had the currency been in a sound condition. With the revival of trade, the revenues doubtless will increase, but the real source of danger will not have been touched. That source is the enormous mass of currency which must be kept at par in gold and can only be so kept by redeeming it on demand in gold. The only real and lasting safety lies in reducing the volume of currency so redeemable.

RAILWAY EARNINGS AND CUT RATES.

For some time past the natural tendency of railway earnings has been upward. The revival of trade has been widespread and every well-managed railroad has felt its effects advantageously. A not inconsiderable proportion of the benefits that should have accrued to the railroads have been frittered away by overzealous competition and its attendant recklessness in the cutting of rates. Some sagacious railroad managers, like Mr. Depew, attribute this state of affairs to the non-existence of a general pooling system. Other equally sagacious railroad men frankly admit that the root of the trouble is the lack of faith that railroad men have in one another.

Railroad rate agreements are honestly entered into, but they are seldom honestly carried out. The strain of competition proves stronger than the cohesive power of honest motives, and petty suspicions, arising from trivial offenses, develop quickly into open and bitter warfare. This kind of warfare has been waged for many years all over the United States, but its most damaging effects have been felt probably by the trunk lines operating between New-York and Chicago. A conservative estimate places the annual loss to the trunk lines in consequence of rate cutting at one and a half million of dollars. It is therefore a most significant and gratifying fact that, in spite of this mischievous cutting of rates, the railroads generally report largely increased earnings for the month of June.

The report issued Saturday by the Great Northern Railroad Company shows that the entire system earned last month $1,345,520, an excess of $362,684 over the corresponding month of last year. In the fiscal year ended June 30 the Great Northern system earned $16,437,689 gross, an increase over the preceding year of $2,065,476.

Many of the Southern and Western roads report uncommonly large increases in their earnings for the fourth week in June. Following are some of the most striking exhibits: Missouri, Kansas and Texas, $87,000; Missouri Pacific, $53,000; Chesapeake and Ohio, $54,000; Louisville and Nashville, $32,000; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, $10,600; St. Louis Southwestern, $35,400; Pittsburg and Western, $33,546; Denver and Rio Grande, $24,000; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, $23,147; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, $10,840; Iowa Central, $12,268, and Wabash, $12,400.

For the entire month forty-nine roads report gross earnings aggregating $23,090,770, an increase of $1,240,400 over June of last year, being an increase of 5.67 per cent.

THE VAN LEUVEN CASE.

The demoralizing effect of our National pension legislation in a community, largely agricultural, where one would suppose that a controlling influence is exercised, at least in the courts, by honest and law-abiding persons, is shown by the persecution, in Howard County, Iowa, of the Special Examiner who procured the conviction of Van Leuven, the ringleader of a conspiracy to rob the Government by means of a large number of fraudulent pensions. Reference to this curious case was made yesterday in our news columns. The Van Leuven conspiracy was one of the most extensive of its kind, and the exposure and conviction of the guilty leader attracted much attention throughout the country. The evidence was so conclusive that one of Van Leuven's confederates entered a plea of guilty. As Van Leuven was sent to the penitentiary, the people of Howard County could not express their approval of his frauds by electing him to office, but the confederate who had admitted his guilt was afterward made Mayor of the chief town in the county. We are told, to the shame of the people there be it said, that there "was no opposition."

Having thus rewarded the confederate, the people of Howard County set out to punish the faithful Special Examiner who had unearthed the conspiracy and obtained the evidence by which Van Leuven was convicted. The Grand Jury of the county indicted him upon a petty charge, and at his trial a petit jury, upon testimony of no value, found him guilty. It was charged that he had threatened to accuse a certain pensioner of perjury if the latter should not admit the falsity of a statement made in his application for a pension, the truth being that the examiner had simply given the pensioner an opportunity to correct the disagreement of certain assertions in his application. The Judge imposed a fine of $250, and the people of Howard County rejoice because they have expressed so forcibly their hostility toward a Government officer who dared to prevent a considerable number of the residents of that county from robbing the National Treasury.

It seems almost incredible that all this should have taken place in the State of Iowa, where the people are intelligent and profess to entertain a profound regard for justice, morals, and religion. But there is evidence that this county in Iowa is not the only place where the pension poison has done its work.

LORD SALISBURY'S "CAPTAINCY."

"I was ever a fighter" sang Robert Browning in one of the loftiest of his short poems, and he gave voice to a sentiment that, sometimes dumb and sometimes only too audible, lives in the hearts of Englishmen. It is a sentiment that may have much to do with deciding the elections that are beginning this week in England. On the face of the discussion between the journals of the two parties it does not appear that there is much room for the play of this feeling, but the leaders have hardly more than entered the field, and there are indications that the feeling may be appealed to, soberly perhaps, and even with a certain reserve, but with effect, by the Unionists, with Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Devonshire at their head.

In the first place, it must be remembered that the vote on which the Rosebery Government fell was practically a vote of lack of confidence in the Government's policy of national defense. Mr. Brodrick, who had been Financial Secretary of War, asked if the stock of ammunition was sufficient. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of War, answered in substance that the experts thought it could be made sufficient in time. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour criticised the reply as inadequate, and the technical motion to reduce the salary of the Secretary of War by £100 as an expression of want of confidence followed. The Government was defeated. It was bound, then, to ask a new vote or resign. It did not dare do the first and it had to do the second. It confessed directly in this action that the House of Commons had lost faith in its willingness or in its capacity to keep the United Kingdom in a proper condition to face its foes whenever necessary. But can the Ministers justify themselves on this point any better before the people than they could before the House? We may be sure they will be forced to try.

Two things have happened since, one on each side, that will make this issue more definite. The new Ministry has created what in effect is a new and very important office, and put in it the Duke of Devonshire, (formerly Marquis of Hartington.) He is made Lord President of a council, which, as The Spectator points out, is "charged with the duty of superintending the national defenses." "For the first time in our history since the days of Chatham," that journal continues, "we shall have a statesman of strong character devoting his mind to the sole duty of putting the nation in a posture of defense. Practically the Duke of Devonshire will be an autocrat in all that concerns the defense of the empire. His colleagues will give him a free hand, and he will be in a position to see that the Admiralty, on the one hand, and the War Office, on the other, are in a position to do the work assigned to them." As this is in direct accordance with the recommendations of a commission of which Lord Hartington was Chairman five years ago, the step is all the more significant. The people will be made to understand that when it comes to fighting, the new Government intends to be in the best condition possible, and in much better condition than the old one. On the other hand—and this is the second thing referred to—Mr. Labouchère has thought the present a good time to lead a pretty strong movement in protest against extravagance in the army and navy. The issue is thus in the way of being forced on the English people.

Meanwhile the tone of the foreign press will help to emphasize it. The French are howling against the Salisbury Government and demanding that a time shall be named when England will get out of Egypt—a demand that can easily be met by embarrassing questions as to French movements in Africa. The Russian press is allowed to be very savage in its comments on the change of Government in England, and in Berlin, Vienna, and Rome the new Government is counted on to help the Triple Alliance. So it seems that the vote on June 20 to cut down Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's salary by a hundred pounds has suddenly given England, in the opinion of the Continent, a pronounced position in European affairs. It is a position that cannot be maintained without a firm and strong military and naval policy, for which Lord Rosebery's Government had no stomach, but which quite suits men like Salisbury and Devonshire, and even Balfour and Chamberlain. As was said in our London dispatches yesterday, "There is a suggestion of old-time aristocratic Captaincy in days of stress which rather strikes the British imagination." If this phase of the election issues be made prominent—and the Unionists clearly mean that it shall be—it may have a strong influence. Very few English voters have anything like a definite opinion on the advantages of a peaceful policy, and only a portion of those who have will vote that opinion. The mass, if the question is really raised, will vote their feelings, and their feelings are not peaceful at all.

Twenty years' imprisonment does not seem an over-severe penalty to impose on a husband who pours paraffine over his wife, sets her on fire, and then stands calmly by while she burns to what is commonly known as "a crisp." The resident of Clonmel, Ireland, who did all this was moved to take such drastic measures by his belief in witches, and more especially by his belief that the woman whom he cremated was a member of that reprehensible class. The jurors who tried him evidently held that Mr. Cleary's opinion on the witch question should be taken into account, since they convicted him of nothing more serious than manslaughter. The case establishes, therefore, that in Great Britain it is not murder to torture to death any woman whose behavior is eccentric enough to suggest demoniac possession. Once it was regarded as a pious and commendable act to put such people out of the way. Now it is manslaughter. Evidently the world moves—and ahead.

Temperatures—Cairo, Alexandria.

The Egyptian Government has published an important paper on the climate of Cairo and Alexandria, based on observations taken between 1886 and 1890, and discussed by Dr. Engel, Chief of the Statistical Service. At Cairo, the mean annual temperature for five years was 70.3°, the absolute maximum being 118.2°, on June 13, 1886, and the lowest 33.8°, on January 1, 1890. The average yearly number of rainy days was 24, and the amount 1.2 inches only. At Alexandria the mean temperature was 68.5°, the absolute maximum being 100.6°, on May 10, 1889, and the minimum 43.9°, on Jan. 22, 1889. The average number of rainy days was 40, and the amount 8.2 inches.

The principal difference in the climate of the two places consists in the diurnal and seasonable variations of temperature. Cairo is much the hotter of the two places in Summer, but cooler than Alexandria in the Winter; and the differences in the extreme temperatures are much greater at Cairo, both as regards days and seasons. Relative humidity varies much more at Cairo than at Alexandria, but it is much lower at Cairo in Summer, and a little higher in Winter than at Alexandria, while, on the contrary, the absolute humidity varies much more at Alexandria, being very high in Summer, and considerably greater than at Cairo. Both places enjoy a large amount of sunshine, but fog occurs occasionally, more particularly at Cairo in the early morning.—Nature.

What Has Christianity Done?

After nearly two thousand years of Christian teaching and discipline, how near are we to that ideal life which Christian leading was to bring us to? What must we think of the sentiment implied in the saying of a glorified prince, repeated by a popular Emperor, lauding "blood and iron—a remedy which never fails"? Among the peoples who socially insist on duels, what advance do we see toward the practice of forgiving injuries? Or, turning from private to public transactions, what restraint do we find upon the passion of international revenge—revenge by the great mass insisted upon as a duty?

How much moralization can we trace in the contrast between the practices of savages, whose maxim in their inter-tribal feuds is "Life for life," and the practice of Christian nations, who in their dealings with weak peoples take as their maxim, "For one life many lives." Toward the foretold state when swords shall be beaten into plowshares, how much have we progressed, now that there exist bigger armies than ever existed before? And where are the indications of increased brotherly love in the doings of Christian nations in Africa, where, like hungry dogs round a carcass, they tear out piece after piece, pausing only to snarl and snap at one another.—Herbert Spencer in The Fortnightly Review.

Cost of Living in Italy.

The increase in the expenses of living in a measure forces the officials to be corrupt in order to live. Thus, cane sugar is 10d. a pound and beet sugar 8½d., while petroleum is sold at 2s. 4d. a gallon, and rectified spirits for burning 1s. 11d. a pint. Coffee costs 3s. 6d. an Italian pound, equal to three-quarters of an English pound, and all other not purely agricultural foods are equally dear. In fact, even the latter are dearer than formerly.—The Fortnightly Review.

His Aggressive Head.

Old "Col." Bateman, as he was called, managed theatres in this country. He had a stiff and aggressive head of hair that stood up like quills upon the fretful porcupine. One day he came into the theatre with his hat on. There was a shout behind him: "Take your hat off, Sir!" Off went the hat and up went the hair. The shout resolved itself into a piteous, whining appeal: "For heaven's sake, put your hat on again, Sir."—Truth.

Rastus Explains.

During the war old Rastus was asked by a Federal soldier why he was not out fighting for his rights. After pondering for a moment, he reiled, "Did yo' ebber see two dogs a-fitin' over a bone, Sah?"

"Yes, oh, yes!"

"Did you eber see de bone fight?"—Harper's Magazine.

SIXTEEN SHEEP IN PLACE OF TWO

An Interesting Experiment by Prof Shaw of Minnesota.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

Prof. Thomas Shaw, Director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station and Professor of Animal Husbandry in the Agricultural School, has been making some interesting experiments of late in sheep raising. The usual way of feeding sheep is in natural pasture, and one acre of land will not feed to exceed two sheep during the season, and these sheep will not be kept as well as the sixteen which Prof. Shaw is feeding on the same amount of land.

The plot of land which has been selected for this experiment is situated on the experiment farm at St. Anthony Park, and is high prairie land. There is a gravel subsoil and the land has not been manured for over four years. The six sheep and ten lambs with which the experiment was begun have not been able to keep the pasture eaten so far, and a large additional flock has been put upon the land to assist them. Judging from the present prospect, a little less than three acres of land will feed sixty-five sheep and lambs during half of the pasturing season.

Prof. Shaw is deeply interested in the experiment, which, he says, is the find of his life, and he is very glad to explain his work to any one who is interested. He said to a reporter:

"I have, as you know, always made a specialty of stock raising, and in my investigations have been struck with the fact that a large amount of land was required to raise a few sheep. Now, there is nothing that the farmer can raise that will bring a better price in the market than mutton. The only objection there has been to raising sheep is the fact that it costs so much to feed them properly. I therefore decided if possible to find a plan whereby I could feed more sheep to the acre. How well I have succeeded is shown by the fact that I have already raised 300 pounds of first-class lamb on the acre which I am using for my experimenting, and will in all probability obtain 700 pounds by the end of the season.

"My plan is this," he continued. "I divided my acre into four equal parts, each part surrounded by a portable fence. Two of these plots were sown to rye last Fall. In the Spring, as soon as the rye was well out of the ground, the sheep, six full-grown ones and ten lambs, were turned onto it. As soon as they had eaten the rye well down they were turned into the next plot. While they were eating from this second quarter the first was growing up again from the roots which were left, and by the time the second plot was cleaned off the first one was ready to be eaten for the second time. This was repeated three times, and when the sheep were on the second plot for the last time the first plot was plowed and sown with a mixture of corn and rape. A drill was used and the seed was planted very thick. After the sheep had eaten off the second plot for the third time they were put upon the third one, which had been planted with oats and peas, and the second plot was put into corn and rape. The sheep were unable to eat the third plot off in time to get to the fourth before the feed here was so far grown as to be too tough to be easily eaten, so about fifty other sheep had to be brought in to help them out. When the plot was finally eaten the original sheep were turned onto the fourth plot, which had been sown to rape alone, as the ground was very dry. This piece has turned out the best of the lot, by the time that the sheep had obtained all the food possible on the fourth plot, the first was ready for them to eat again, and they were put upon it.

"The corn and rape were well up, and made most excellent feed. As soon as it was eaten close, a small quantity of sorghum seed was added and the plot harrowed. This plot will be eaten off twice more this season, and no more seeding will be necessary. The second quarter has been handled in the same way, and will be eaten twice more. The third plot has now been eaten twice, and has furnished pasture equivalent to that required for one sheep for 225 days. After the second eating it was sown with rape and sorghum and harrowed, and will be eaten three times more this Summer. The fourth plot has been eaten off twice, and has furnished food for one sheep for 230 days. It has again been harrowed without reseeding, and will be pastured off twice more this season.

"We are experimenting with various other foods, such as a combination of peas and oats and sorghum. We expect better results from sorghum next year than from any other plant we have hitherto tried. We have tried various other foods, but have not as yet found any that will compare with those we are using this year, with the exception of those named."

"Would you object to enumerating the good points of your discovery, professor?" he was asked.

"The strong points of the system are these," he replied: "First, the production of a very large amount of strictly first-class mutton; second, the complete removal of all kinds of noxious weeds from the upper section of the soil; third, the fact that the ground is left in a richer condition at the end of the season than it was at the beginning, for the reason that the sheep manure it thoroughly; fourth, the impaction of the spongy prairie soil, caused by the many feet constantly pressing it, which is very helpful to the growth of the succeeding crop; fifth, the land only needs to be stirred on the surface to prepare it for the crop to follow, no plowing being necessary; sixth, and perhaps the most important, the good crops that are sure to be produced after land has been pastured in this way. This is due to the various points that I have mentioned, the hardening of the ground, the manuring and the absence of weeds. I fail to see how the much-dreaded Russian thistle, or any other weed that takes root on the surface, can live through such a discouraging experiment. If there were no other advantages to this plan, it would be worth the attention of the farmers of the Northwest who wish to have farms free from weeds.

"Of course," continued the professor, "I am aware that this is an exceedingly favorable season for my experiments, but even in dry seasons I am convinced that better relative results will be obtained from this system than from any system of grain growing. I never have yet seen a season so dry that the constant harrowing which my plan entails would not keep the crops in good condition. Wheat or any other crop of grain wears out the land in a few seasons, but this plan leaves the ground in much better condition than it was before. It might be a good plan to devote one-half of a farm to raising sheep in this way and the other half to raising grain, alternating every year.

"I may be called an enthusiast, but I have perfect confidence in my plan and think that I have proved that it is practicable. I am willing to take any farm, no matter how large, and put my ideas into operation upon it, and I am sure that I would meet with every success.

"There is one thing more that I want to say, and that is, that by following my plan, as good mutton can be raised as any that is raised in Great Britain. This is something that has never been accomplished in this country, or, in fact, anywhere in the world. The English sheep are known everywhere as the best grown, but it will only be a matter of a few years until we can show sheep grown in Minnesota that will be able to stand comparison with any that our English neighbors can produce."

A number of farmers interested in sheep raising are agitating the plan of having the Board of Regents of the university, who have charge of the experiment station, obtain a large farm for Prof. Shaw's use in carrying out experiments on a larger scale. The professor has expressed his willingness to have his plan tested in any way that the board may see fit.

The experiment now being carried on will be completed about October, and Prof. Shaw will then write a pamphlet for free distribution, describing his system fully.

Superstitions About Stones.

There was a curious superstition which prevailed in Essex half a century ago. It was believed that certain stones possessed the power of breeding other stones. I remember being taken by a man of the upper laboring class to see a well-known breeding stone which lay on the sward by the side of a lane in the parish of South Weald, near Brentwood. It was seemingly a water-worn block of sandstone, or possibly, I have since thought, of pudding stone, which would explain a great deal.

It was larger than a man's head, with a cup-shaped cavity the size of a small orange, in which lay a pebble about as big as an acorn. I was told that this pebble continually grew larger, and that if it were removed the breeding stone would begin to breed another. It was evident that the man firmly believed what he told me, and he got quite angry when I ventured to cast a doubt upon the story. I shall be curious to learn whether any other breeding stones are known.—Notes and Queries.

Queer Story About a Church.

From The Saturday Review.

In connection with

JOINING THE INSURGENTS

Gomez Wants Arms and Ammunition, but No More Men.

THE EAST END OF CUBA IS IN REVOLT

A Band of Four Thousand Revolutionists Advancing on Havana, All Well Armed and Equipped.

TAMPA, Fla., July 7.—A fair passenger list from Key West was on the Mascotte this afternoon, but only a few came from Havana, and they were not very communicative. It was learned, however, that Campos is moving on the Santa Clara district with a force of 4,000 men, well armed and equipped. Gomez is coming toward Havana with a force of 4,000 men, all armed and equipped, and the probabilities are that there will be a collision before many weeks. In his march Gomez is carrying the country before him, and the number of people joining the insurgents is simply astonishing. Gomez is reported as saying that he wants no more men, but arms and ammunition.

The report that Sandoval, who led the forces who murdered Marti, has been captured, is confirmed by the passengers. They assert that he will be shot.

A cablegram from Key West says: Private advices to this city state that the insurgents under the command of Antonio Maceo are in possession of the entire east end of the island, except the town of Santiago de Cuba, and have levied tax on all the farmers in that district.

At the battle of Manzanillo, on June 24, the insurgents under command of Amador Guerra, were routed with considerable loss, the Spanish loss being six killed. It is rumored that Amador Guerra was killed, but the rumor is not confirmed.

It is reported in Havana that several expeditions are being fitted out at Costa Rican and Mexican ports. The Spanish gunboats are ordered to keep a sharp lookout for them.

A band of one hundred, under command of Machado, in the Las Villas district, has joined the insurgents.

Vessels to Patrol the Cuban Coast.

MADRID, July 7.—The negotiations have been concluded for the purchase in England of vessels that will be employed in patrolling the coast of Cuba.

RUSSIA AND THE CHINESE LOAN

An Imperial Ukase Regarding the Guarantee Given by the Empire.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—An imperial ukase relating to the Chinese loan has been issued. Regarding the guarantee given by Russia, the ukase says that in all cases where the sums required for the payment of coupons as they fall due are not placed at the appointed time at the disposal of the banks which are charged with these payments the said banks will be provided with the necessary resources at the charge of the Russian Government, on the conditions that the Russian Minister of Finance has laid down.

The ukase does not mention the redemption of the loan or any provision that a further loan will not be issued before Jan. 1, 1896.

LONDON, July 7.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Paris saying that Russia will take £6,000,000 and Paris £10,000,000 of the Chinese loan. The issue price will be between 98½ and 99. The loan will probably be issued July 10. It is stated that a portion of Russia's allotment will be given to Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland.

The Standard will also publish a Berlin dispatch saying that the final conclusion of the Chinese loan with France and Russia exclusively has produced great dissatisfaction in Berlin, after the semi-official assurances to the contrary.

The Times has a St. Petersburg dispatch which it will publish to-morrow, stating that the loan is redeemable in thirty-six years. China undertakes not to convert or redeem it before the expiration of the term. She also undertakes not to issue or permit the issue of any other gold loan guaranteed by China before Jan. 15, 1906.

The dispatch adds that the Imperial ukase relating to the loan contains the following: "Russia remains true to her civilizing mission in the East. By her present moral and practical co-operation in extracting her great Eastern neighbor from financial difficulty she consciously and disinterestedly fulfills the historical task set before her. This must leave traces on the favorable and inevitable increasing development of our relations with our Eastern neighbor."

THE DUKE OF AOSTA'S WEDDING

Solemnly Registered at the Quirinal Yesterday Afternoon.

ROME, July 7.—The marriage of the Duke of Aosta, a nephew of King Humbert, and Princess Hélène of Orléans was solemnly registered at the Quirinal at 3 o'clock this afternoon. King Humbert, the Duke of Aosta, Queen Margherita, and the royal Princes, nephews of the King, signed the register. The act of marriage was then read in Latin and Italian, after which delegates from both houses of Parliament, the high state officials, and the ladies of the Court were presented to Princess Hélène.

In the evening a grand banquet in honor of the bride and groom was given at the Quirinal.

THE ENGLISH BIMETALLISTS

Out with a Plea for an International Monetary Agreement.

LONDON, July 7.—The Bimetallic League has issued a manifesto declaring that the depression in trade is due to the fall in prices.

It says it also is noticeable that the transference of productive industry from the gold to the silver standard countries is menacing many of the chief manufactures here. "And yet," it goes on, "Great Britain alone blocks the way to an international attempt to remonetize silver."

The manifesto asks the electors to give monetary reform the foremost place when they are deciding how to vote.

Photographed Queen Victoria.

LONDON, July 7.—The Court Circular contains the following: "Mr. Bell Smith has had the honor of a sitting from the Queen for her Majesty's portrait, which will appear in a historical picture of the Queen placing a wreath upon the coffin of the late Right Hon. Sir John Thompson, Premier of Canada. Mr. Russell had the honor of photographing her Majesty for the same picture."

The New Servian Ministry.

BELGRADE, July 7.—M. Novakovitch has formed a Progressist Cabinet. In addition to the office of Prime Minister, he will hold the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Khedive in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 7.—The Khédive is now in this city. He will start for Constantinople on July 15.

Spicer Leaves South Norwalk for Good.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., July 7.—Henry L. Spicer, a builder and contractor who resided on Wilton Avenue with his wife and two children, has been missing since Tuesday. Mrs. Spicer received a letter from her missing husband Friday, stating that he never would return. The letter was written in New-York and mailed in Washington. Spicer leaves a number of creditors. Mrs. Spicer's parents are very rich.

Service in the Shepard Memorial.

SING SING, N. Y., July 7.—A special service was held this afternoon in the Scarborough Presbyterian Church, which was recently completed by Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard as a memorial to her husband.

At this service the Rev. F. F. Blessing was installed as pastor. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Purvis of Princeton. The Rev. J. Ritchie Smith of Peekskill delivered the charge to the pastor.

WRECKED AN ELECTRIC CAR

A Coal Train Dashes Into It, Near Riverside Park, Ohio, and Seriously Injures Six Passengers.

WARREN, Ohio, July 7.—A grade crossing near Riverside Park, seven miles from Warren, was the scene of a heart-rending accident late this afternoon. An electric car coming from the park was struck by a coal train on the Niles and Lisbon Division of the Erie Road. Frank Wilson, a merchant of Niles, was instantly killed, his body being cut into several pieces. Other passengers on the electric car who were seriously injured are:

BAKER, FRANK, of Warren.
HOLLER, Mrs. Q. W.
LEWIS, Miss, of Warren.
LEWIS, WILLIAM, of Niles.
RAMSEY, BERT.
RIPPLE, M., of Warren.

The men in charge of the car—Sam Graham and Ed Rader—were severely hurt, and several others much shaken up and slightly bruised. The trainmen who were not hurt claimed they whistled before reaching the crossing. The train was running at a high rate of speed.

HOW ONE PHILANTHROPIST ACTS

PRACTICAL VIEWS OF DR. D. K. PEARSONS OF CHICAGO.

He Believes in Aiding Those Who Are Striving to Aid Themselves—His Gifts to Education.

From The Chicago Record, July 1.

In many of the Congregational Churches in this city and elsewhere services were held Sunday in commemoration of Marcus Whitman, the missionary explorer who saved a large part of the Northwest territory, now the coast territory, of the United States. Collections were taken to raise the $150,000 necessary to secure Dr. D. K. Pearsons's gift of $50,000 toward a two-hundred-thousand-dollar endowment for Whitman College, at Walla Walla, Washington. In these services the name of the patriotic preacher in whose honor the college was founded was linked the name of the philanthropist whose gift makes possible a large endowment for the institution.

At his home, in Hinsdale, he was asked why the college in Washington was one of the institutions to receive of his munificence. He said:

"For several reasons a college established to perpetuate the memory of Whitman, the brave missionary, should appeal to our help simply on the score of patriotism. A large educational institution is scarcely a sufficient monument for the valuable services which he rendered to our country. Again, patriotism should be one aim of education, and the college at Walla Walla, founded in the way it has been, is certainly a good place to teach it. The college, without doubt, is needed in that region, which is being rapidly settled with a good class of people. And it is worthy in itself. It has a set of Trustees and a President who fully comprehend the meaning of an endowment, and if it receives a solid endowment it will take rank on the Pacific coast. Students from Oregon, Montana, and Utah now attend it, and there is a good prospect for a large attendance next year.

"My experience is this: I am solicited by nearly all educational institutions for help, but give it only to certain ones. In the first place I try to assist the poor instead of the rich colleges. The latter can take care of themselves. Anyhow, the weak institutions have the first claim, in my estimation, for aid. In the next place, I do not contribute to those which are too urgent in their requests. If they are too persistent, it really amounts to dictating how I shall administer my estate, and I want to be my own executor.

"Before giving to any institution I thoroughly investigate it. I inquire into the need of it in its locality and into its past history. I look into the way it is managed—not so much as to its manner of teaching as to how the finances are conducted. I like a body of Trustees that appreciates the endowment idea. The true way to carry on such a perpetual thing as a college is by the endowment plan. When its income is otherwise its continuation is uncertain, and, if Trustees want their charge to survive, they must consume the interest rather than the principal of their funds.

"That institution especially should be aided that shows a disposition to aid itself. 'God helps those who help themselves' is a true saying, and friends of colleges, in my opinion, would do well to bestow their gifts according to that principle. This is the course I try to follow. When a contribution is made on the condition that others are made, a college is stimulated to do the best it can for itself. A contributor to that way makes his dollar count for two. My experience along this line has been very satisfactory. Of the twelve institutions that I have helped, not one has failed to meet my proposition.

"Berea, Ky., is the most interesting spot in the world for a college. I saw the people who attended the commencement. There were between 4,000 and 5,000 from the mountain whites. They are of Scotch-Irish descent, and they and their ancestors have lived there a century or more. They have an individuality of their own. They are intensely American and loyal and devoted to the flag. They turned the tide of battle in the war. I saw the old soldiers who climbed Lookout Mountain and planted the flag there. They are extremely anxious that their children shall be educated, and will sacrifice anything to accomplish that end. Many think that the people down among the Kentucky and Tennessee mountains do not care much for education, but that is a big mistake. When I proposed to give them $50,000 if they would raise an additional $150,000, many old men wept, the band played patriotic airs, and the people sang 'My Old Kentucky Home.' I never saw any enthusiasm like it.

"I think that all the perplexing problems will be solved all right if the masses are educated. There are too many colleges in the country. A large number of them should be called academies. At this time I can see need of only two colleges, one in Montana and one in Oklahoma, and in due time they will come. I am going to wait two years, until all the colleges that I have assisted raise every dollar that has been promised, in the meantime I will look for something new and shall carefully watch the effect of my former gifts upon the colleges to which they have gone."

Within five years Dr. Pearsons has contributed more than $1,000,000 to schools, colleges, and seminaries. Among his recent gifts were the following:

Beloit College	$100,000
Lake Forest University	100,000
Knox College	100,000
Chicago Theological Seminary	50,000
Presbyterian Seminary	50,000
Yankton College	50,000
Berea College	50,000

The town of Walla Walla has already raised $50,000 of the $150,000 needed to secure Dr. Pearsons's gift, and there is every indication that the rest will be raised soon.

Sunday at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, July 7.—The several services at the Asbury Park Auditorium today were attended largely. The morning sermon was preached by the Rev. J. P. Dawson. His subject was "The Phantom Bicycle." A number of the visiting wheelmen attended this service in a body. At the National service, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., of New-York spoke. His subject was, "Will the Republic Survive." Mr. Dixon spoke again in the evening, his subject being "The Signs of the Times."

Over in Ocean Grove 6,000 persons attended the morning service at the Auditorium. The sermon was by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer of New-York City, who preached from the text, "Having Done All to Stand." There were 15,000 present at the beach meeting at dusk. The sermon at the evening service was preached by the Rev. William H. Boole.

An Old Man's Back Broken.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 7.—William Windmuller, seventy-eight years old, of 68 Bayview Avenue, went to the stable this morning to feed a horse. He fell from the hayloft and his back was broken. He was taken to the City Hospital. His age makes his recovery improbable.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:32 A. M.—210 Duane Street, woodshed; damage trifling.

1:30 A. M.—Morris Park, one-story frame stable, Maggie Clare; damage, $400.

1:05 A. M.—601 West Forty-second Street, four-story brick tenement, Edward McArdle; damage, $75.

4 P. M.—204 West Twenty-fourth Street, four-story brick house; no damage.

9 P. M.—137 Suffolk Street, three-story brick tenement, Aaron Bennett; damage trifling.

WILLIAM IN STOCKHOLM

His Visit to Oscar Regarded as an Affair of State.

ADVISING WITH THE SWEDISH KING

Entertainments on the Imperial Yacht Hohenzollern—Dramatic Performances in Which the Emperor Appears.

BERLIN, July 7.—In his visit to Stockholm the Emperor is accompanied by Count von Eulenburg, German Ambassador to Vienna, who is his close confidant in matters pertaining to foreign affairs, and also by Count von Goertz, Dr. Gussfeldt, and Herr Kiderlin-Waechter. Among the others of his suite is a naval engineer, with whose assistance the Emperor is studying closely the newest types of warships. Count von Goertz has charge of the amusements which are provided on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, the special features of which are the dramatic performances given in the saloon of the yacht under the personal direction of the Kaiser, whose intention is to assume the leading rôles in pieces treating of Prussian history.

But while William is entertaining others and being amused himself, he also is engaging in serious work. Nobody now believes that his week's sojourn at Stockholm is undertaken merely as a matter of pastime. The relations between King Oscar and the Storthing continue strained, and the Emperor's timely visit to the Swedish capital may create such an impression upon the Norwegians as to render them open to compromise. The advices received from Christiania last Tuesday give promise of a speedy settlement of the difficulties, the Radical majority in the Norwegian Parliament voting the diplomatic and consular budgets, apparently under the influence of a scare, but the thought of what undoubtedly will happen if any part of the money thus voted shall be used to cover the expenses of the royal reception of the German Emperor at Stockholm yesterday and his entertainment throughout his stay gives a darker aspect to the situation, the Storthing's vote having explicitly stated that the budgets were carried under certain conditions, of a character rendering it almost impossible for Sweden to accept.

The Emperor had a long conference with the King yesterday, and afterward made a tour of the city, visiting the Northern Museum, accompanied by the Crown Prince. Later the Crown Prince and Crown Princess dined with the Emperor on board the Hohenzollern. The city was profusely decorated with flags and triumphal arches. The Swedish cruiser Gotlon and two torpedo boats escorted the royal launch to the Hohenzollern and back to the stairway in front of the palace. In the course of the Emperor's stay in Sweden he will pay a visit to Count Carl von Wedel, at his estate at Stora, in the vicinity of Stockholm. This estate was acquired by the Count through his marriage to the wealthy and beautiful Swedish Countess von Platon, and since his retirement from the German diplomatic service the Count has resided there permanently. He is still a great favorite with the Emperor, and so is the Countess.

The attempt to force the retirement of Baron von Hammerstein from the management of the Kreuz Zeitung, and the actions for libel brought by Dr. von Boetticher against the Hamburger Nachrichten and the Berlin Zukunft, are promising some rich revelations if high authorities do not speedily intervene. The Conservative committee which was appointed to manage the affairs of the Kreuz Zeitung expected that Baron von Hammerstein would vacate the editorship of the paper July 1, and the trouble appeared to be over. The Baron suddenly announced that if he should be obliged to quit his post he would go to Switzerland and there publish a pamphlet containing the full text of letters written to him by Baron von Manteuffel, making disrespectful criticisms upon the Emperor's public policy and attacks upon his private life. The letters bear dates covering the period when Baron von Manteuffel was an especial favorite of the Kaiser, and in them Manteuffel indulges in explosive confidences to Hammerstein concerning the Emperor's private acts and freely expresses his views in regard to the Kaiser's public policy. The committee succumbed to the threat, and Hammerstein still remains in editorial command of the paper, but those who are in a position to know are confident that the scandals are smothered only temporarily, and that before a great while they will be revived with greater intensity than ever.

Dr. von Boetticher's actions relate to the charges which the defendant papers made that von Boetticher had been guilty of privately communicating official secrets to the great bankers, with a view of assisting them in large operations on the Boerse. If the cases shall come into the courts, the defense will contend that the charges are true, and evidence will be adduced which the opponents of von Boetticher hope will result in his official extinction. Dr. von Boetticher has faced equally great dangers before and has survived. He is the one of the Emperor's henchmen, and while his Majesty may not esteem him any too highly, he finds him a good working Minister and a capable administrator, who has brought the departments over which he presides—those of Minister of State and Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior—to a high state of efficiency, besides having shown himself a most competent Vice President of the Council of Ministers. In these circumstances the Emperor may intervene in such a way as to prevent the actions from being brought into the courts.

The Cologne Gazette deems it advisable to treat seriously the question raised by Russia as to Germany's exclusive rights to levy tolls upon vessels passing through the Baltic Sea Canal, ignoring the historic points concerning the Czar's claims in Holstein. The papers argues that the law of nations distinguishes between the justice of tolls levied upon a natural maritime route like the Danish Sound and tolls levied upon an artificial waterway constructed at great expense and wholly situated within the limits of a single State. The public are interested only feebly in the discussion of this question, but are concerned actively in the reports which are in circulation that the canal is destined to be a failure.

The Vossische Zeitung declares that if large merchant vessels cannot risk a passage of the canal it will be wholly useless as a means of rapidly uniting the Baltic and North Sea fleets, as warships will not be able to pass through unless the canal is deepened and widened. In the meantime the military value of the canal will be very small.

The National Zeitung beseeches the Government to explain the condition of affairs at once, and frankly avow the errors in the construction of the canal rather than allow the country to indulge in dangerous delusions.

The Bank Zeitung predicts that until the canal is enlarged, at a heavy cost, it will never be able to pay its working expenses.

The great mass of the Berliners began their holidays on July 1. The schools are all closed for the vacation season, and the city is fast being emptied of its inhabitants. The exodus during the past week has been enormous, and the stream of travel has been directed chiefly toward the Baltic and North Seas. The railways now are making a considerable reduction in their tariffs within the German borders, and have in this way been successful in diverting the annual stream of holiday travelers from Italy and Switzerland, and directing it toward the north. The excessive heat which has prevailed throughout the week has added impetus to the general flight of holiday seekers.

United States Ambassador Runyon left on Thursday for Carlsbad, where he will drink the waters. From Carlsbad he will go to Switzerland. Secretary J. B. Jackson will be in charge of the Embassy during Mr. Runyon's absence.

Prof. Joynes of South Carolina is here studying the scientific institutes.

Mrs. William Walter Phelps, widow of the former United States Minister to Germany, and Miss Boardman are the guests of Mrs. Phelps's daughter, the Countess von Rottenburg, whose accouchement is expected within the month.

The Rev. Mr. Owen will retire from the chaplaincy of the Church of St. George in Berlin next October, and will join his son in Vancouver.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has promised Emperor William that he will be present at the review of the troops on the Tempelhofer Field on Sedan Day, Sept. 1. This is regarded as an offset to the Russo-French demonstrations at Kiel. Emperor William also will go to Rome on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry of Italians into Rome on Sept. 20.

The Vorwaerts (Socialist) asserts that two journalists who were present at the Kiel fêtes were arrested by the police at that place as pickpockets.

The correspondent of The United Press at Buda-Pesth obtained an interview with Premier Banffy yesterday. Baron Banffy, in the course of the conversation, spoke of the political situation generally and referred especially to the recently enacted ecclesiastical laws, which, he said, would be enforced strictly.

The correspondent asked the Premier, on behalf of the Hungarian Literary Society of New-York, if, on the occasion of the Millersium celebration, in 1896, Hungarians in America who were unable to return to Hungary because of their not having fulfilled their military duty might not be amnestied. Baron Banffy said that the Emperor was a strict disciplinarian, and it was doubtful what action his Majesty might take. He suggested, however, that if the interested persons should make proper application amnesty might be granted to them within a certain limit.

The accouchement of the Czarina is expected at the end of October.

Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is going to Paris July 25, to remain several days. From Paris he will go to Contrexville for a course of the mineral waters, remaining there three weeks. His sojourn in France is believed to be connected with the projected treaty of alliance between France and Russia. Prince Lobanoff will return to Russia in September.

Chancellor von Hohenlohe visited the Strasburg exhibition on Friday, and from there went to Alt Ausse to join his family, with whom he will spend his holidays.

The Socialist Deputy, Herr von Vollmar, is steadily recovering from the brain disorder from which he has suffered for some time, but the doctors have ordered that he must have absolute rest, and have positively forbidden his resumption of work.

D. M. Williams of Dwight, Ill.; Paymaster Withers, and Samuel Slater and wife of Washington, Emory McClintock of New-York, Archibald Coolidge, formerly an attaché of the United States Embassy in St. Petersburg, and Mrs. and Miss Wilmerding of New-York are in Berlin.

Royalty Travels by Rail.

STOCKHOLM, July 7.—King Oscar, accompanied by Emperor William, to-day went by train to Castle Dripsholm. The train in which they traveled was the first to pass over the new railway to the castle. The royal party included the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, Prince Carl, and Prince Eugen. King Oscar this evening gave a dinner at Drottningholm Castle in honor of his imperial guest. Emperor William was in the best of spirits.

THE SUNDAY TIMES IN THE CATSKILLS

Special Trains and Pony Expresses Take It to All Principal Points.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL, N. Y., July 7.—The New-York Times's special newspaper train, which started out of the Weehawken station this morning at 3:40 o'clock, arrived at Kingston at 6:42, where the bundles were changed to the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, the direct all-rail route to the mountains. Phoenicia was reached at 7:17, where bundles were sent to Pine Hill, Shandaken, and Big Indian by pony express. Hunter was reached at 7:58, and from that point The Times proceeded by pony express to Lexington and Windham, Tannersville, Elka Park, Onteorla Park, Haines Corners, and Twilight Park. Copies of The Times reached the Laurel House before 8 o'clock.

The papers reached Hotel Kaaterskill at 8:25 o'clock, affording the readers of The Times the pleasure of having their papers at the breakfast table. The special delivery of The Times here is in charge of William Winter, Jr. He will have this matter in hand for the rest of the season.

William H. Park, whose face is so familiar at the Waldorf Hotel in New-York, has the management of the Kaaterskill this season. He has made a good many valuable improvements.

PRAISE FOR COMMISSIONER ROOSEVELT

Dr. Hoffecker, in a Patriotic Sermon, Talks of Law Enforcement.

The Rev. E. L. Hoffecker of the Chelsea Methodist Episcopal Church, Thirtieth Street, near Ninth Avenue, preached a patriotic sermon last evening, during the course of which he strongly indorsed the reform administration in general and the President of the Police Commission, Theodore Roosevelt, in particular. He stated that he desired Mr. Roosevelt to know that there was one pulpit in the city at least which strongly indorsed his vigorous war against the violators of the excise law, and that that same pulpit was always ready to defend him.

Dr. Hoffecker said he thought the time would come when the United States would include all the country from the Isthmus of Darien to the North Pole. He believed that nature intended that it should be so, and had constructed it geographically and topographically for that purpose. The doctor also spoke of the recent Hawaiian troubles, and hoped that the American flag would be raised never to be again lowered on those tropical islands.

Dr. Hoffecker, in praising the work of President Roosevelt and his associates, said the officers of the law were not responsible for what was upon the statute books: their duty was only to enforce the laws. If they were odious it was the fault of the lawmaker, not of the officer who enforced them.

SALVATIONISTS IN PROHIBITION PARK

Short Addresses, Singing, and Testimony at Large Meetings Yesterday.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., July 7.—Fully fifteen hundred persons were attracted to the Auditorium at Prohibition Park this afternoon, to see and hear the brigade of the Salvation Army which has taken possession of the University Temple for a week, and will hold a series of Summer meetings there.

The attendance at the meeting in the morning was small. Three hundred of the officers and privates of the army were present in the afternoon, and the meeting was conducted by Brigadier Evans and staff, commanding the Central Division. The headquarters brass band was also present, and led the singing of the hymns, and it was not long before the leaders had the whole assemblage singing lustily, and "clapping out" the songs.

Short addresses were made by the leaders, but the meeting was mainly taken up with singing and testimony given by volunteers from the audience. Meetings will be held every afternoon and evening during the week.

Sunday Events at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7.—Mrs. William Post entertained to-night. Among those present were Lord Westmeath, H. O. Bax-Ironsides, and John Ford, of the English Legation. Miss Tooker has cards out for a dinner Tuesday evening.

D. Berkeley Updike of Boston is visiting Harold Brown. The arrivals to-day included Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Ryan, Albert R. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Blakely Hall, A. M. Hyatt, Mrs. A. C. Cherry, Mrs. Page, C. Dennis, Miss Lee Reynaud, Miss A. Reynaud, A. C. Hutchinson, Randolph Natill, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Levy, Camden; E. A. Driver, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Palmer, Mrs. E. B. Bliss, A. L. Jones, Chicago; Robert H. Mudd, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. T. Dorgan, Lincoln, Neb.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Rittchie, Orange, N. J.; F. Cranska, C. Cranska, Moosup; H. J. Chadwick, L. L. Chadwick, Lockport, N. Y.

The General Master Workman Ill.

District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, has received a circular from the General Executive Board of the order stating that General Master Workman Sovereign is sick, and that his physicians have ordered him to postpone his lecturing tour.

Three Weeks' Services Ended.

Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, the evangelist, completed three weeks of revival services at the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church last evening.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gov. John Gary Evans of South Carolina is at the Astor.

—Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Normandie.

—William M. Cranston and Dr. W. F. Somerville of London are at the Windsor.

—Count d'Adhemar of Paris and Amelia E. Barr of Cornwall, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Marshall Field, Samuel W. Allerton, and Frederick H. Winston of Chicago are at the Holland.

COROT'S WORKS EXHIBITED

A Monument by Cros to be Placed in the Wealthy Parc Monceau.

REVERENCE FOR CLADEL'S DAUGHTER

Catulle Mendes as a Dramatic Critic, Heredia and Coppee at the French Academy and Faure's Democracy.

PARIS, June 28.—The final and great Corot centennial comes early next year, but with tender remembrance the admirers of the grand French artist have organized at the Galliera Museum an exhibition of some 150 of his works from amateurs, dealers, and the provincial museums. They are not all good, and few are of the best or most celebrated, but intense delight may be found in a long visit there, nevertheless.

The charm of the deep, cool woods—gray with misty atmosphere; the pale pools, clear and transparent as crystal; the peace and monotony of animal life; the naiads floating their garments in caprice and freedom—all is simple, happy, and sincere. Even the early paintings, the very earliest, when the artist still remembered his father's trade and his own apprenticeship, are interesting. Many are missing, doubtless, and no one knows just how or when Corot began to love the brush in active labor.

The humble mystery of his life gives legend, and there can be no doubt of its hardship, of its integrity, and strong will, so true to its own resolution as to be able to defy adversity, misrépresentation, neglect, and misery. Corot was a deeply religious man, but not a churchman in its active sense. Faith gave inspiration, doubtless, and it gave obstinate patience, too, and preservance. He tried to paint everything during long Summers and dreary Winters. Finally, love of nature led him to his obedient, final passion and far in the woods of Chaville and Vifle d'Avray, and from the poet he loved best—Theocritus—and his own inspiration he saw his Grecian subjects. Amaryllis and Galatea obeyed his summons with that grace and loveliness now familiar to all.

The lacework of his trees, their trembling leaflets of the morning hours, never grow in sunlight and rose tints, but in the pale opal of the first dewfall; sometimes at twilight, too, but with his eyes turned involuntarily from the splendor of the sky. All was dream, mystery, fading sensations of hope and regret mingled. Who could believe that Corot was the intimate friend of Daubigny and Rousseau, and that his artistic separation as regards technique, light, and color was voluntary? He admired their art, but he loved his ideal better. Above all others, Corot was resolute in his own will, yielding nothing, giving nothing, happy in his solitude and misery, if it allowed time for meditation, thought, and dreamland.

To Henry Cros has been given the task of the monument which is to be erected, curiously enough, in the most snobbish park in the world. It is laid out in the most approved modern parvenu style. There the name of any or many millionaires might be cut out in horrible shrubs and find a fitting frame. The Parc Monceau is the playground, the aristocratic garden of the quarter. The artist will be indeed far way from his favored line of dark trees, giving that mellow distance, that faraway halo, and the clear, low waler near the dark-brown earth. But the monument to Corot could not be placed in his own woods; it had to be seen, and Cros loves his art and the memory of the painter. This will guide him to give the carved surroundings of luxury, and give something of the simplicity, of the purity, the goodness of the art of the master.

Corot is beloved here, and perhaps more by those who cannot possess his paintings at their present value, regret the folly or their indifference when the canvases could be bought almost for a penny loaf. Even the satirical Rochefort brings to the harvest of recollections, with his usual picturesque wording, some personal reminiscences. He says that forty years ago he lived in the same dwelling with Corot in the little street of the Beaux-Arts; their apartment doors faced each other on the same landing. Rochefort frequently went to this painter's seven-by-eleven studio, always to find him seated before his canvas, sketches all around him, a cotton cap on his head, and a pipe in his mouth. Corot would always say: "Take what you like, it doesn't matter; they don't sell." Rochefort met Albert Wolff—later the art critic of the Figaro and the autocrat of public wisdom in such matters—on the boulevards, and the latter said: "Cards have played me a good turn. Tell me something to buy with 3,000f. before they fly away." Rochefort took Wolff to a second-hand dealer who would buy from Corot sometimes a dozen or two pictures in exchange for almost anything that the artist required. Wolff purchased some half dozen, commencing thus his collection. Some of these panels are at the Galliera Museum, it seems.

Rochefort adds that when Corot began to sell, in 1866, he came to him to give the good tidings that his "Morning at Ville d'Avray" had been sold for 4,000f. He says: "I do not know where the gem is now, but at present rates it would be a good speculation to buy it for 150,000f.

The Parisians are loyal in their trust, and truly affectionate. As they gave this week a three-act comely, written by a young girl of twenty Summers. I need not say that the effort was inexperienced. I shall not speak of the play. Of what use would it be? The "Volant," full of Ibsenian darkness and remembrance, will go no further. If the favored author continues to write, she will do better and be wiser. Fortune will smile, for Mlle. Juliette Cladel is loved for her father's sake. Even the famous Belgian lawyer, author, politician, Socialist—M. Edmond Picard—came from Brussels to introduce the new dramatist in a lecture. It did not come up to expectation, perhaps, but his name and prestige gave importance to the occasion. It is curious to read the kindly criticisms, to note the marvelous display of tact and eloquence to say much without saying anything. In talking to authorized men of the profession and to critics, one dares not be adverse, so respected and so respectful is the tender recollection of the father of Mlle. Cladel.

The new and valuable addition to the staff of dramatic critics, M. Catulle Mendès, whose poetical pen has sought a new field for conquest, and who took Paris by storm, gathering at one bound the laurels belonging to Vitu, Wolff, and other critics, says that Cladel is one of the present honors of French letters.

He was the pupil of Baudelaire, and he devoted life, health, strength, and poverty to his art, chastening his imagination and the exuberance of his word-painting to the strict discipline of his master, thus leaving master works, few, but choice. Cladel is familiar only to serious readers. He is not popular, and his editions would seem miserable enough to Ohnet or Zola, but this makes his repute more sacred to the art world, and his feeling worm-pereed the reception of Miss Cladel's first drama.

The hospitality of the Oeuvre did not include good eating, however, and the monotonous whine of M. Lugné-Poë is beginning to tire, inasmuch as several other members of the company imitate their manager. The darkened theatre, the dreary atmosphere of thought revealed and explained, suggest most depressing mental despair. When one finally gets out into the bright sunshine of the Boulevard, it seems like going into a new and better world, and the waste of such glorious afternoons seems sinful.

How strange that a man cannot be truly great and simple in his lofty station! Who would think that Pasteur would have time to waste or leisure to consider the refusal of a German decoration. Such a small thing, either to accept or to reject! His science, his life, his success, his humanity placed him above such items. To wake up the noisy Boulevard—in truth, their wit is inclined to see the fun of the joke—to give food to controversy, to stir up smoldering cinders—what a pitiful thing to do! It is unkind to presume that Pasteur ever intended the matter to be known, and he is probably full of dismay. It is charitable so to judge him, but the indiscretion of his friends has been most unwise, and Pasteur would have been just as patriotic, just as good a citizen, and a far greater man had he received the cross of the Prussian Order of Merit as his just due.

The happiest man in France for a day was the poet José Maria de Heredia. He is the idol of his school. They love his verse, they love his manly beauty, his deep southern voice, and even his cunning little defect of speech. No wonder that the applause and the warmth of his reception surprised the cold, classical atmosphere usual to the cultivated placidity of the auditorium. Curiosity was keen also to see how the poet would turn around the massive solidity and dullness of his predecessor, M. de Mazade. M. de Heredia talked at him and not of him, leading up to Lamartine through by-paths and taking the happy hint in a volume of his predecessor, while he devoted serious eloquence and magic words to the poets in general. M. de Heredia reads with conviction, and seems ardent to his subject. His magnetism—that great and tactful gift for public life—is winning but wordy. Not so the more natural, unstudied effort of François Coppée. The latter is more at home with the audience usual to these occasions, where the prettiest and best dressed women of Paris court the society of the oldest, baldheaded, learned gentlemen of the day. The men watch the beauty of the fair sex—they have listened to so many bursts of eloquence and digested so many flowery words. But the gentle creatures feel their importance, recognize their mission, and have that valuable egotistical delight of being where few are invited and where all would go.

Coppée talks as he writes simply, interestingly, mingling poetical flights with Boulevard point and native sarcasm. His first words will give you the idea. He began by saying that it would have been far easier—rules permitting—to read each other's sonnets, but the century was past for this. He said that he could only congratulate himself, for in that courteous literary duel he would stand no chance, but soon be "hors de combat." Was he sincere, and how far? This constant doubt of Coppée's true meaning is one of his greatest charms; but the poet then worked back his subject to M. de Mazade, and gave him correct and generous appreciation.

I followed the crowd to the Horticultural Garden and watched during the visit of M. Félix Faure the attitude of the immense concourse of people gathered there, not to see the flowers, but to meet on common ground that wonderful invention, still new to France, a republican chief. Did any one ever do such hard work! I only took, at deferential distance, the same footsteps as the President. I had no smiles to give, no bow to make nor hand to shake, and after two hours and five minutes of this work I was tired out. Yet never did that genial, kindly expression desert the countenance of M. Félix Faure. He seemed interested in everything, and not stupidly, but genuinely curious, eager. His wife and daughter followed, and his suite also, between the tight ranks of people, six, seven deep—and not a cheer was raised. All were respectful and dumfounded to see a man just like other men, one of themselves, and they wondered and grew silent. The women said, "Qu'il est gentil," and then men started for the next vantage ground, giving further sight and mental consideration. What lesson was being taught? Who can say? Was France growing wiser and better, more nobly democratic? There was no push, no noise or confusion, and the throng was distinctly bourgeois, for admittance cost 5 francs.

I followed the President to his carriage, and still the courtly smile endured, not servile, but ingratiating. His wife looked pleased and comfortable, and Miss Lucie Faure carefully answered each glance of pleasure with instant and corresponding recognition. I thought how hard and tedious must it be, and I longed to give three big cheers, but dared not.

It seemed gloriously powerful to enter the small, dainty little auditorium of the Théâtre Mondain, and to wait there silently for a delicious half hour of solitude. The invitation had been sent me by the lecturer, M. Fernand Weyl, one of the most promising writers of the young school. He gave his eloquence, his clearly-cut diction, and his kindly appreciation to the introduction of the modern poets, whose verses were recited by Mlle. Nau, formerly of the Theatre Libre, where she created Goncourt's "Fille Elisa" wonderfully well.

After his witty introduction, M. Weyl, of necessity, became only explanatory, allowing each author to speak for himself. Mlle. Nau is a very striking personality. Not pretty—better. She was abominably costumed, but you did not remember this when her full rich voice tones reached your ear. Magnetism, intelligence, and a wonderful power of understanding and making you understand are her gifts. I certainly did not think that the actress could resume and assume so much. In selections from Catulle Mendès, Paul Verlaine, Richepin, Jules Renard, Mauclair, St. Pol-Roux, Rodenbach, and Goncourt, Mlle. Nau was never the same. She was always clear and full to meaning, and with a certain personal realistic keynote not to be acquired by study, but spontaneous and tender.

It was certainly one of the most delightful spectacles enjoyed in a long while, and Mlle. Nau will be celebrated. She has the power to make you come to her and with her. To me she tells becomes real. She was as dramatic in the "Blanc" of Renard as she was tender in the Dresden china pilgrimage to St. Anne of St. Pol-Roux, or amusing in Jean Lorrain's "Nuit de Bisera."

By the way, this same author gives me a typical Boulevard chapter to the Otero suicide sensation, or, rather, to the death scene occasioned by the very commonplace charms of that greatest fraud of the century, the dancer Otero. It is kindness not to speak of the unfortunate young fellow, fres

ACROSS JERSEY A-WHEEL

A Pleasant Trip for Tourist Wheelmen to Make.

ROUTES TO MORRISTOWN AND EASTON

Hilly and Poor Roads Part of the Way, but the Scenery Is Fine —Two Days Required for the Journey.

The rider who is casting about for a route to some particular point or for a ride which is to consume a certain limited period of time is always desirous of being informed upon the distance before going into details of any trip which may be suggested to him. If the ride is to be on the wheel all the way, the distance from New-York to Morristown is 37 miles, to Hackettstown 64, and to Easton 87 miles. By taking the train from Jersey City to Elizabeth the distance is shortened considerably, the ride then being to Morristown 16 miles, to Hackettstown 43 miles, and to Easton 66 miles.

For the longer journey, start from New-York by crossing the ferry at the foot of West Forty-second Street to Weehawken. The route from the ferry to the road across the meadows has been fully described in previous Times articles. Ride up the hill under the viaduct; road turns half left, then right one block; turn left, and ride along the car tracks, which are soon met with, until the large brick tower appears at the left. In the same inclosure, a little beyond, is a smaller tower; turn right, into the street exactly opposite it, and ride west over block pavement a few blocks to Fairview Hill. This is only a block long, but very steep, so walk it.

Remount and follow the trolley car tracks across the meadows to Carlstadt. Continue on past the station and up the hill, at the top of which leave the car tracks, and turn left to blind end of road, then right into Rutherford. Passing up the main street, hold to the right, and ride on Park Avenue to Lyndhurst. Here the road runs along the east bank of the Passaic River.

For variety do not cross the river at the first bridge, as advised in the previous articles mentioned, but continue on the same side of the river. The road surface is extremely good, and the giant trees spread their branches so that the sun only peeps through them. This road, Riverdale Avenue, makes a very pretty ride. At the next bridge, some distance below the first, cross the river, turn left, and, if in the mood, stop at the Belleville League Hotel, which stands at the junction of Mill Street with the river road. The hotel is prettily situated, and offers especial accommodations to wheelmen.

Resuming the journey, ride west through Mill Street, alongside of which flows the waters of Second River. The road soon loses its name of Mill Street, and is known as Montgomery Avenue near Bloomfield. Montgomery Avenue ends at Franklin Street Here turn left, ride two blocks, turn right, and follow Dodd Street to Prospect Street, into which turn left. Prospect Street leads directly to Brick Church, Orange, and end at Main Street. Turn right into Main, ride two blocks, and turn left into Harrison Street, which brings one directly to South Orange Avenue. Turn right into this, and ride down grade into South Orange, where turn left at the drug store on the corner. Follow Valley Road Street to its end, at Springfield Avenue, (Irvington-Millburn course,) turn right, and ride to Millburn.

To this point all of the route is identical with that described fully in the "Century Run across New-Jersey," published in The Times of June 17. The scenery and roads are of the finest, and the rustic ride from Rutherford to Millburn is delightful in the extreme.

At Millburn Bridge the turn to the left leads to Springfield, and then on to Plainfield, but for Morristown take the direct road to the Morris Turnpike, which connects Elizabeth and Morristown. The junction of Morris Turnpike and the road which we have been following is just twenty-seven miles from New-York by the route we have chosen.

If, instead of taking the long ride, the tourist has elected to train to Elizabeth, he will, by taking Morris Avenue, or, as it is better known in Elizabeth, "the Springfield Road," reach the same point at which we have paused by riding due west for six and one-half miles. The road is of splendid macadam, so fine that those bitter rivals for road-racing honors, the Elizabeth Athletic Club and the Elizabeth Wheelmen, have used it as a race course for their long-distance competitions ever since the Cranford authorities refused to allow further speeding on the Elizabeth-Cranford course. The road from Elizabeth runs in a straight line, with some slight grades, and passes "Ye Olde Meeker Inn," recognized by its coat of yellow paint and the wheel racks surrounding the tree in front of it. One can also pass through Springfield, one mile beyond which we meet and join the course adopted by the New-York-Morristown voyageur.

At the intersection of Millburn Avenue and Morris Avenue, follow Morris to the west. At the fork, both branches of which are in fine condition, it used to be customary to take the left and ride to Summit, then turn right to Chatham. This is no longer necessary, as the right fork, leading directly to Chatham, is now in thorough repair, and the rough piece of road from Summit to Chatham can be avoided.

Soon after leaving Morris Turnpike, as this right fork is named, there is a long up grade to contend with. It is not formidable, however, and, once mastered, passes quickly from the memory, as one contemplates the magnificent stretch of down grade which succeeds it, which is five miles from Springfield. This down grade is as smooth as a billiard table, and is termed "velvet" or "sandpapered" by the appreciative "scorcher." It is doubtful if a finer piece of road is in existence anywhere. Of course, its Pruand-ruw, and it is to be hoped it may never be injured by the narrow wagon tire or the dolts who always "drive in one track."

Reaching Chatham, the road runs directly through the town, and in a straight line to Madison, a one-half miles away. At Madison cross the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, Morris and Essex Division. Three-quarters of a mile beyond this crossing there is a fork in the road. Take the left. The condition of the road is that of the country road, which, once macadamized, has been roughened by the addition at times of an improper top dressing, making the riding, while good, yet not as fine as it ought to be. This left fork, Madison Avenue, finally takes one up an short hill, at the top of which it merges into South Street. Pass along on this, which finally brings you to the public square, which is the centrepiece of picturesque and aristocratic Morristown.

Remain on the same straight street for one block beyond the square, and alight at the Mansion House, which stands at the left, and which is said to serve the "finest dinner in Jersey."

Leaving Morristown continue on the same road—Washington Street it is called at the point where it passes the hotel. The road to Mendham is in good condition, and while it contains some grades is by no means hilly. Mendham is but a small place, and its centre is marked by the old-fashioned town post, upon which all official papers are exhibited. Pass on down hill past the post. For a short distance the country is level, but near Chester there is a series of hills to be climbed which will require a rest at least, before the inn at Chester Cross Roads is reached. Here do not take the left fork to Unionville, good as the road seems, but ride straight on, following the road, somewhat hilly but of good clay composition, to German Valley. Here cross the South Branch of the Raritan River, the north branch of which was crossed between Mendham and Chester. Passing through Springtown, one soon reaches the Schooley Mountain Post Office.

The country is mountainous, but there is a pass through a cleft in the Schooley range. The mountain ranges rise on either side of the road, and the sparkling waters of springs and brooks dash down their sides. The ride through here is extremely beautiful, especially in the Autumn, when the leaves have turned and the various shades on tree and bush make up a charming array of color.

Once clear of the mountains, pass on down into Hackettstown—down literally. The road is in a direct line, but takes many a little twist and turn. The grade is steep and it is wise to make constant use of a brake, or to press the foot in the front forks if without a brake. To be perfectly safe, dismount and walk until the road straightens out sufficiently to afford an extended view of the coast ahead, so that no unexpected obstacle may be met with at a high rate of speed.

Hackettstown is a seminary town, and swarms with charming girls on a bright afternoon. A good hotel is to be found on the main road. A feature of this hotel, as of many in these country towns, is the nightly gathering of farmers in its smoking room. Here they gather to talk about crops, horses, and fishing and hunting experiences.

From Hackettstown a ride can be taken through Danville, Hope, Centreville, Polkville, Warrington, and Columbia to the Delaware Water Gap. However, to make the trip to Easton, leave Hackettstown, heading toward the south, and follow the direction of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and the Morris Canal. The country is rolling, not very hilly, and the road is of good hard clay. Ride along just west of the canal. At Port Murray the road is more level. At Port Colden cross the canal into Washington, a town of some size.

The road is now very good, and for the remainder of our journey remains so. Its surface is of gravel and is very level. Pass through Pleasant Valley, and at New Village, or, rather, just beyond it, recross the canal. Riding through Cooksville the railroad again appears on the left; follow its course closely to Phillipsburg, where cross the waters of the Delaware into Easton, one of the liveliest towns in Pennsylvania socially, as also from a business and cycling standpoint.

The journey through to Easton from New York will severely tax the powers even of a tried century rider, owing to the hilly and at times comparatively poor roads to be passed over. But by making a two or even three day trip of it, it will introduce the rider to an unending variety of roads, grades, and scenery. One crosses meadow, mountain, valley, and plain, lake, river, and bog, and will not regret having made a tour across the entire northern part of the State of New-Jersey.

THE PROFESSIONAL QUESTION.

Not Likely to be Discussed to Any Extent at the League Meeting.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 7.—The question of professionalism will not be broached in the meetings of the Cycle Board of Trade and the National Racing Board, to be held here during the week. The members of the former body employ the racing men and the Racing Board is the governing body.

It was rumored that the Cycle Board of Trade would make a deal with the league Racing Board by which professionalism would be governed by the trade body.

President Spalding and Chairman Gideon had a conference at Seabright last Sunday, and it was then decided that the league should make such rules as were necessary to govern the professional class. Class B will continue as it is at present for the season. It is thought that Class B will not be abolished until the time of the National Assembly meeting next February, when the two-class rule will be adopted—amateur and professional.

Regarding the future control of professionalism, it is said that the National Trotting Association will shortly establish a circuit composed of hundreds of tracks in this country, and will take the cash-prize riders under their wing, establish a set of rules in opposition to the League of American Wheelmen, maintain betting rings at their tracks, and in every way attempt to fill in the vacancy in the sporting world forced by the action taken in pretty nearly every State against horse racing.

It is thought that the manufacturers will to a large extent oppose professionalism for this season, as several prominent men who were avowedly in favor of professionalism two weeks ago have changed their song. Harry Wheeler arrived in America from France, where he has raced as a professional for two years, yesterday, and will join the cash-prize colony in this country. Wheeler says that in August Verheyen, Edwards, Lesna, Hauben, Colombo, and probably Protin will come to this country. Banker, the American cannot break his present contract, and canont race here this year.

Lawson's New Road Record.

CHICAGO, July 7.—In the presence of 2,000 people, at Garfield Park this afternoon, John Lawson broke the twenty-five-mile American road record, making the distance in 1:03:15. This lowers the record 6⅘ seconds.

Walker Beats Protin.

PARIS, July 7.—At the Velodrome de la Seine to-day, Walker, the American bicyclist, beat Protin and Both. The conditions were two-kilometer heats, best three in five.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The tack and glass question on the cycle pathway is being brought up again. Last year about this time some very ingenious person had wire bent in such a way that if a tire hit it the wire would go completely through, and nearly every time completely wreck the tire, so far as ever making it air-proof. Now there seems to be some one who is placing glass and tacks on the path. Although there is no direct proof, it looks as though England had entered into contest by seven matches to two, which, with the six straight in singles, gave them the victory by 13 points to 2.

Away off in Australia another similar contest was decided, New South Wales beating Victoria at Sydney on May 6. Considering the distance the Victoria players had to travel, their sporting blood must be remarkably good. They were beaten 11 matches to 1 in singles and 6 to 3 in doubles.

The Germans have decided their tennis championship already, Count Voss-Scheinau defending his championship successfully at Hamburg. The Austrian championship, at Prague, was won by an Englishman, Blackwood-Price of Cambridge, who, assisted by a Yale man, H. S. Stokes, won the doubles also.

In the Oxford-Cambridge tennis contest, Cambridge had a perfect walk-over, winning the singles 9 matches to 0, and the doubles 8 to 1.

SUNDAY LEAGUE GAMES.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Baltimore	33	21	.611
2—Boston	33	22	.600
3—Pittsburg	31	26	.587
4—Chicago	30	28	.582
5—Cincinnati	34	26	.567
6—Cleveland	36	28	.563
7—Philadelphia	32	25	.561
8—Brooklyn	29	26	.552
9—New-York	28	30	.483
10—Washington	23	34	.404
11—St. Louis	21	42	.333
12—Louisville	9	49	.155

AT CHICAGO.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	2
Chicago	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	0—11	

Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Chicago, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Wilson and O'Connor; Griffith and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3	
St. Louis	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	—6	

Base hits—Baltimore, 8; St. Louis, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 3; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Hemming, Esper and Robinson; Breitenstein and Otten. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

Engineers, 10; Brooklyn Post Office, 2.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., July 7.—The United States Engineer baseball team and Brooklyn Post Office nine played a game on the parade grounds here to-day, resulting in a victory for the Engineers by a score of 10 to 2.

Standing of the Cricketers.

The tie which existed up to Saturday between the Staten Island and Brooklyn Clubs in the race for the cricket championship of the metropolitan district has been broken, and Brooklyn has now a good hold on first place. The struggle for the championship now promises to be the hardest contested that has ever taken place, for there are at least four clubs in the league which have a good chance of coming out ahead.

The following is the record:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
Brooklyn	2	2	0	0	1.000
Staten Island	3	2	1	0	.666
Manhattan	4	2	2	0	.500
New-Jersey	3	1	2	0	.333
New-York	4	1	3	0	.250

Hempstead Harbor Club Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Hempstead Harbor Club will be sailed next Saturday off Glen Cove. It is open to all yachts of the Yacht Racing Union. The classifications will be: Sloops—35, 30, 25, and 21 foot classes; Cabin Cats—25 and 23 foot classes; Open Yachts—25, 23, 20, and 18 foot classes. The start will be made at 1 o'clock. Entries must be made in writing to Ward Dickson, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, at Glen Cove on or before next Friday.

Bisley Rifle Meeting.

LONDON, July 7.—The Bisley rifle meeting opens on Tuesday. All the arrangements have been completed. The enteirs for the St. George prize include teams from Australia, New-Zealand, Canada, and Africa. Matches have been arranged to test the most recently invented smokeless and other powders.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, JULY 8.

Special regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

Tennis.—Morris Park Club tournament, at Morris Park. Essex County Country Club tourney, at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Cycling.—National meet, League of American Wheelmen, at Asbury Park.

Racing at Brighton Beach.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club, special regatta.

Hempstead Bay Yacht Club, ladies' day.

Racing at Brighton Beach.

League of American Wheelmen meet, at Asbury Park.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

Huguenot Yacht Club, special regatta off New-Rochelle.

Racing at Brighton Beach.

League of American Wheelmen meet, at Asbury Park.

IT'S A CITY OF BICYCLISTS

Wheelmen Assembling at Asbury Park for the Big Meet.

QUIET SUNDAY AT THE BEACH

Many Parties of Cyclers Arrive—To day's Road Runs and Pleasure Trips—The New-York Times Concert.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 7.—This has been a quiet Sunday for the wheelmen. Founder Bradley's stern rules have held them in check. Nobody can bathe in the ocean after 10 o'clock in the morning and the strongest beverage obtainable away from a hotel table is spring water. This being the case those of the cyclists who did not go out of town on pleasure runs resorted to the Board Walk and filled up on spring water.

The weather has been glorious all day. Many new arrivals have been recorded. The hotels are fast filling up and by to-morrow night Asbury will be a city of wheelmen. Many Philadelphia clubs got in this afternoon, coming on wheels. A number of New-Yorkers also got in, having made the trip from Atlantic Highlands by wheel.

Capt. "Freddy" Van Sicklen of the Quill Club Wheelmen piloted a party down from the Highlands numbering about twenty. The roads were excellent and everybody enjoyed the run immensely.

In the Quaker City parties there were fully two hundred, and the Captains of the clubs reported a very enjoyable trip. There were no accidents to mar the tour. Capt. "Joe" Estoclet headed the Quaker City wheelmen delegation, Capt. C. A. Dimon led the South End wheelmen, and Capt. H. A. Cain piloted the time wheelmen into town. A delegation from the Columbia Cyclers, conducted by Joseph Fitzgerald, reached Asbury Avenue about 4 o'clock. They rode four abreast, and cut a wide swath. "Pop" Brewster, whom everybody knows, also arrived from Philadelphia. He is an ex-Treasurer of the league, and at present Chairman of the Transportation Committee.

"Zimmy," that is what everybody calls the champion down here, was the centre of observation during the day. He was continually surrounded by the ladies at his hotel, and found it hard work to get away for a short run on the track at the athletic grounds. The "Skeeter" is looking well and riding in good form, considering the amount of training he has done up to date. He says the track at the athletic grounds is very fast.

Much speculation has been indulged in of late by the track racing men regarding this path. It has been the general opinion that it would not be what the Asbury folks had promised, but those who have ridden over it pronounce it a fine course. It is not banked more than five feet apparently, but those who know say that it is between seven and eight feet high on the outer edge at the turns. It is regarded by the experts as being the best built track in America, and the prediction is general that the records will be slaughtered during the latter part of the week.

Not all is yet in readiness for the race meet. The stands are not fully completed, but the management promises that everything will be in apple-pie order by Wednesday evening. Wheel racks are being built for 3,000 cycles, and ample accommodation will be found for those who go to the races on silent steeds.

To-morrow will be given over to the reception of guests, it being expected that several thousand will arrive during the day. There will be a number of runs to various points. One party will pedal over the famous Rumson Road, which is celebrated as being the prettiest ride in all Jersey.

The tent erected on the excursion grounds near Peck Street by The New-York Times was visited by many wheelmen yesterday desirous of getting a peep at the loan exhibition of prizes given to race meets by The Times. The exhibition greatly interested the racing men.

On Tuesday, from 10:30 A. M. until noon, the New-York Concert Band, Louis Schneider, director, will give a concert at The Times tent, rendering for the first time "The New-York Times March." Other features for the wheelmen on that day will be a run to Long Branch, led by J. N. Conway; another run to Spring Lake, led by H. B. Martin, and a parade and clambake. The parade has been arranged by the Asbury Park Wheelmen in honor of the visiting cyclists. Capt. A. D. McCabe has been selected as Grand Marshal, and his aides will be James N. Conway, R. L. Smith, Walter Clayton, S. S. Burtis, J. C. Berrang, and A. J. Hill. The commanders of the divisions will be: Third—J. D. Beegle; Fourth—Charles H. Trafford. The line will form on Asbury Avenue, with the First Division on the south side and the right on Main Street; the Second Division will form on the north side of the avenue, with the right on Main Street, and the Third and Fourth Divisions form on Main Street, east side, with the right on Asbury Avenue. Each division is expected to be seventy-five feet apart, and in wheeling, the distance between fours will be eight feet and that between clubs twenty-five feet.

Clubs will form in columns of four on arrival in place of line. The commanding officers of each club, with colorbearer, will ride at the head of the club, all other officers in the rear. Women riders may parade with their escorts, but must take the left of their particular club. Clubs of women riders will be assigned places in line. It is expected that the parade will move at 3 o'clock, and its size is a matter of speculation. Some say there will be 5,000 persons in line. The club having the largest number of riders in line, exclusive of the Asbury Park Wheelmen, will get a banner. The route to be followed will be down Main Street to Main Avenue, Ocean Grove, thence to Ocean Avenue, to Ocean Pathway, to Central Avenue, to Main Avenue, to Asbury Avenue, Asbury Park; to Asbury Avenue, to Ocean, to Second, to Main, to Fourth, to Ocean, to Sixth, to Main, to Railroad Square, and disband.

The pretty clubhouse of the Asbury Park Wheelmen was thronged all day with cyclists from every section of the East. The officials of the club received the visitors very graciously, and everybody was made to feel at home.

Many ladies assisted the clubmen in receiving the guests, some of them being Mrs. A. H. Cook, Mrs. G. P. Wilson, Miss A. P. King, Mrs. W. H. Smith, and Miss Gertie Atkinson.

Among those who called at the club were the following: Walter H. Moler, New-York; Joseph Archer, Trenton; Joseph M. Arnold, Jr., Trenton; Charlotte L. Ralton, Brooklyn; M. Prutz, Easton; John J. Barley, Manasquan; O. Bailey, Manasquan, Ira J. Bailey, Manasquan; J. D. Bicknell, Philadelphia; A. A. Baker, East Orange; H. R. Bergen, Trenton; W. G. Barry, Trenton; H. S. Brooks, Jersey City; James Barber, Englewood; W. H. Brankar, Jr., Trenton; Frank Benson, Brooklyn; John J. Brady, Brooklyn; B. B. Rible, Springfield; E. J. Bedle, Brooklyn; Carrie Platt, New-York; J. P. Burke, New-York; Edwin Barton, Bound Brook; Frank L. Bites, Trenton; Harry Brookes, Trenton; W. M. Brewster, Philadelphia; George S. Cullen, Philadelphia; C. A. Church, Chester; B. Coe, Newark; G. W. Currans, Yonkers; H. Crane, Newark; E. E. Cowgleton, Newark; J. B. Connolly, Brooklyn; A. H. Chamberlain, Rahway; D. G. Cooper, New-York; Alvin Cisert, New-York; Isaac Coyle, New-York; L. D. Closen, Trenton; Harry Crawdall, Brooklyn; C. S. Conklin, Hackensack; L. Conklin, Hackensack; W. I. Conklin, Hackensack; H. Cabler, Washington; Charles Covert, Trenton; Samuel Cadwallader, Trenton; Harry Dannaker, Chester; Charles Douglass, Philadelphia; William R. Darmer, Paterson; W. R. Drake, Sletton; J. W. Dickinson, Newark; W. H. Davis, Newark; Joseph Estoclet, Philadelphia; Louis Fisher, Trenton; Frank H. Fitz, Trenton; J. B. Fansett, Trenton; B. T. Fell, Trenton; Paul Grosch, Vernon; Mrs. E. Hayes, Trenton; James S. Holmes, Orange; L. I. Hubbell, Newark; J. R. W. Havens, Manasquan; John A. Haley, Newark; William Hunsch, New-York; C. G. Holmes, Rahway; W. A. Holcomb, Trenton; William N. Hersch, Baltimore.

George Herthmann, Jersey City; Florence Harris, Long Branch; Marcus S. Harris, Long Branch; O. P. Hanks, Trenton; M. Hoyt, Long Branch; J. F. Hynes, Philadelphia; Leon J. Yeanne, Jersey City; Oliver B. Jacobs, Morristown; C. A. Joslin, Morristown; L. F. Janes, Morristown; L. M. Johnson, New-York; Mrs. L. M. Johnson, New-York; Clarence Knight, Baltimore; A. J. Kirk, Trenton; Harry Kahler, Cramer Hill; W. Kerns, Trenton; J. C. King, Long Branch; J. Lawrence, Yonkers; Frank H. Laloe, Trenton; Adelaide Lagasse, New-York; Frank Quinn, Morristown; James G. Lee, Trenton; H. P. Lindbury, Morristown; Frank W. Mason, New-York; A. H. Macpherson, Philadelphia; Horace Munsey, Chester; Frank M. Munn, Orange.

W. Mawberry, Jersey City; T. M. Mattock, Trenton; George Mack, Jersey City; W. L. Melchior, Newark; Mrs. E. S. Merry, New-York; George E. Morris and S. A. Meeks, Hackensack; James T. McEllinburg, Brooklyn; M. M. Owens, Germantown; T. W. Obert, Trenton; H. M. Pruden, Washington; W. C. O'Leary, Lakewood; L. C. Parker, Morristown; Francis O. Pratt, New-York; T. L. Parnham, Boston; C. T. Purdy, Trenton; C. C. Pearson, Jr., Plainfield; A. S. Phillips, Trenton; T. Padderatz, Trenton; D. N. Robinson, Roxbury; Morris Ruffe, Germantown; T. M. Reed, Newark; C. D. Roe, Lakewood; Thomas N. Richards, Cramer Hill; Joseph R. Rogers, Brooklyn; Eva Raisbuch, New-York; Miss S. A. Risley, New-York; K. L. Rausch, New-York; L. B. Ruble, New-York; Miss L. H. Stratton, Trenton; Capt. W. H. Showds, Montclair; Charles S. Sumner, Hartford; Joseph H. Sigman, Easton; Charles M. Seargeant, Brooklyn; Frank Smith, Trenton; E. H. Smith, Jersey City; W. F. Smith, Trenton; F. C. Smith, New-York; E. J. Smith, New-York; Miss A. E. Smith, Washington; L. Smith, Washington; A. F. Stoil, Trenton; E. W. Swanbrough, Denver; George C. Schiek, Trenton; William Sand, Trenton; George Sweet, New-York; Mrs. George Sweet, New-York; S. J. Shreve, Trenton.

E. C. Tole, Cincinnati; W. Tantum, Trenton; James C. Tattersall, Trenton; George Taggart, Plainfield; Frank J. Tronmy, Washington; H. S. Titus, Trenton; Y. E. Vogel, Newark; B. Van Houten, Manasquan; Oliver Vanderbilt, Manasquan; J. J. Villers, Jr., Brooklyn; E. B. Vandyck, Jersey City; George Vicey, Hackensack; F. F. Bowman, Chester; Bernard B. Wolff, Philadelphia; H. Wadsworth, Newark; Mrs. A. A. Weat, Trenton; C. L. Walker, Newark; William Wunsch, New-York; E. Wissert, Jersey City; Van Vorsel Wells, Hackensack; A. F. Williams, Trenton; Fred L. West, Trenton; William Urdman, Trenton; George Wickwar, Freehold; James A. Yard, Freehold; Mrs. E. B. Searman, Trenton; E. S. Oliver, Philadelphia; T. H. Garrigues, Philadelphia; Paul Eno, Philadelphia; J. J. Bonton, Jersey City; E. B. Fisher, Jersey City; W. Ferris, Jersey City.

Samuel E. Bell, New-York; Charles J. Smith, New-York; Mrs. Charles Smith; Robert Weir, Wilmington; Frank Turner, Wilmington; Ernest J. Clark, Jersey City; G. W. Shanmon, Brooklyn; W. T. Shanmon, Brooklyn; A. Garlick, Brooklyn; L. J. Beatree, Brooklyn; C. M. Clark, Lakewood; W. F. Grover, Lakewood; F. S. Shinn, Lakewood; W. H. Burgess, Lakewood; M. P. Chattim, Lakewood; Miss C. C. Donlan, Trenton; F. Barnaby, Trenton; A. H. Week, Philadelphia; L. Binkwan, Philadelphia; C. H. Paschall, Philadelphia; R. W. Morris, Philadelphia; H. Douglass, Philadelphia; N. B. Davenport, Pittston; C. M. Ertz, New-York; A. J. Riley, New-York; J. J. Van Nort, Scranton; D. Hines, New-York; M. F. Brewer, New-York, and W. F. Brown, New-York.

WORK OF THE OARSMEN.

Several Harlem River Crews to Row in Middle States Regatta.

Extensive preparations are now being made for the Middle States Regatta, which is to be held this year on the Harlem River. A meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association was held yesterday afternoon in the parlor of the Nonpariel Rowing Club, at which it was decided that the Harlem Association would co-operate with the Middle States Association and do everything in their power to make the regatta a success. The Captains of the various clubs along the river were requested to keep all their boats off the river that were not engaged in the races.

The following committee was appointed to take charge of the policeing of the river Aug. 10, the day of the regatta: Pilkerton, Chairman; Hammersley of the Dauntless, Reynolds of the Unions, Meyer of the Lone Stars, Anderson of the Dauntless, and Burns of the Atlantas. They will take good care that the course is kept clear. It was further decided that all the boathouses along the river should be handsomely decorated, and Julius Maher, President of the Middle States Regatta, was promised some forty entries from the Harlem River clubs.

In speaking of the junior eight-oared shell race, which the Nassaus feel quite confident they will win, President Maher said that there were junior eights entered from the Baltimore, Atlantic Club, Potomac Rowing Club of Washington, Riverside Rowing Club, Boston, and Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers. They have many other entries from outside clubs in the various events, and the regatta will be one of the most important the association has ever held.

The river was full of racing craft of every description pretty much all day, owing to the new life infused in the oarsmen by the holding of the Middle States Regatta in the Harlem. The Harlem Rowing Club entered two junior eights, a senior double, and a senior single in the Middle States. Their intermediate double, Joe Mahr stroke and Clarence Mase bow, who are in training for the National Regatta, were out several times yesterday, and are making most excellent work. They leave for Saratoga Lake on Saturday of this week. Jack Nagle and Fred Hawkins, the senior double of this club, rather stole a march on the other Harlem River oarsmen, and left for Saratoga last Monday morning, where they will remain and practice daily until the National Regatta takes place. A four-oared gig and 8 double gig went to Port Morris from the Harlem Club, while there were also some dozen or more single shells and gigs representing the club on the water, in addition to those in training.

The intermediate four-oared shell crew of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, which is in training for the National Regatta, had a buoy placed in the river opposite their clubhouse, and they spent most of their time in turning this buoy after short runs of a hundred yards or so. They have the turn down fine, and it is evident they do not intend losing much time in making the turn at Saratoga. The club will also row in the junior singles in the Long Island Regatta July 21, is also doing good work.

In addition to the junior eight shell crew, the Nassau Boat Club has in training for the Middle States Regatta, they were represented on the river by three single shells, four single gigs, and three double gigs. Their four-oared barge went around Riker's Island.

The intermediate crew of the Manoke Boat Club had not fully recovered from the effects of the club's picnic the night previous at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, and with the exception of the eight and six oared barges and the two pair-oared gigs that went to College Point for the baseball game with the Harlem Athletic Club there was no representation of the club on the river.

Owing to lack of funds, the First Bohemian Boat Club will only send a junior eight-oared shell crew to Saratoga. It is a bitter disappointment to its intermediate eight-oared shell crew, but the subscriptions from its friends and admirers did not come in as rapidly as had been expected. They will, however, be on the river twice during the day, and the six-oared barge went to Bronson's in the afternoon.

The Nonpareils sent one eight-oared barge to College Point and the other to Bronson's. Morgan and Bates, their junior double-gig crew, who are in training for the Long Island regatta, were out twice.

A four-oared barge crew went to Hoboken from the Union Athletic Club. The club has a junior four-oared gig crew in training for the Long Island regatta, and it will put a junior eight-oared shell crew and a double gig in the Middle States.

The Dauntless will send a four-oared gig and a junior double to the Long Island regatta and a senior eight to the Middle States.

The Atalantas have had their boathouse painted a dark green. Their eight-oared barge went to Cold Spring, and their four-oared shell was out in the afternoon.

A race took place in the forenoon between the senior and junior doubles of the Lone Star Club, and the latter proved the victors. The eight-oared barge went to Bay Ridge, and the four-oared barge to Bay Ridge. The junior eight-oared shell crew was also out practicing for the Middle States.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 7.—Passed East—Steam yachts Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Rival, F. F. Chrystle; Fra Diavolo, C. A. Hermann; Halcyon, E. C. Potter, and Comanche, H. M. Hanna. Schooner yachts Shamrock, Willard P. Ward, and Clochette, Eugene L. Bushe. Sloop yachts Iola, Charles T. Russell, and Narounya, Richard P. White.

Passed West—Steam yachts Sylvia, Commodore Edward M. Brown; Trophy, E. H. Bennett; Cosette, F. L. Osgood; Lorna, W. L. Stow, and Reva, George L. Ronalds. Schooner yachts Comet, W. H. Langley; Agnes, J. Norton Winslow, and Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard. Cutter yacht Huron, Edward S. Hatch.

Came to Anchor Here from the Eastward—Schooner yachts Else Marie, J. B. King; Amorita, W. D. Brokaw, and Viator, A. J. Morgan. Sloop yacht Norota, Frederick M. Hoyt.

Left Here for the Eastward—Sloop yacht Vigilant, George J. Gould.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7.—Yachts sailing today are: steam yachts Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Monreve, Mr. Baugh, and Mindora, Henry C. Groome; schooner yacht Atlantic, I. A. Garlana, and sloop yacht Aigo, Eastern Yacht Club. All except the Aigo, which went east, sailed westward.

Yachts arriving were steam yacht Sagamore, Edward Scott, and schooner yachts Intrepid, George W. Weld, and Ariel, G. H. B. Hill. Other yachts at anchor to-night are steam yachts Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Emaline, Venture, Gladys, and Preble of the Eastern Yacht Club; Shearwater, Edwin D. Morgan; Seakonnet, Frederick Sheldon; White Ladye, Ogden Goelet; Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix; Thynn, W. A. Marshall; Zara, Frederick Grand De Hauteville; Duquesne, Theodore T. Hostetter, and Wanda, Henry T. Henry; schooner yacht Brunhilde, Thomas McIntire, and sloops Mariquita, Alexander M. Griswold; Swananoa, Stephen T. Loines; Iliderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Ziguena, Max Agassiz, Frolic, and Mystery, of the New-York Yacht Club.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 7.—Arrived Greenport Harbor—Steam yacht Hustle, R. Pease.

Sailed from Greenport Harbor—Schooner yacht Seafox; steam yacht Empress, J. A. Schermerhorn.

Arrived Deerings Harbor—Cutter Clara J., Howard Adams; steam yacht Marguerite; yacht Lagonda, Mr. Austen.

Sailed from Deerings Harbor—Steam yacht White Away, Mr. Dodge. At Anchor Deerings Harbor—Steam yacht Kanapaha, W. L. Moore; sloop yacht Truant, J. N. Kelly; schooner yacht Ray; sloop yacht Gunhilde, schooner yacht Vif, steam yacht Oriental, Mr. Ladew.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., July 7.—At Vineyard Haven—Steam yachts 1492, Boston, cruising; Gyda, Boston, for Wood's Holl. Sloops Stareng, Edgartown, cruising. Steam yacht Susquehanna passed east, and sloop Rosalind, Boston, sailed west. At Wood's Holl—Steam yachts Wild Duck, Nashawena, and Waquoit of Boston, crusing. Cutter Daisy, Boston, cruising east.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 7.—Arrived—Steamers Sapphire, Eugene Higgins; Duquesne, Theodore Hostetter.

In Port—Steamers Katolah, Gretchen, and Griffona. Schooners Clyter, Gitana, Water Witch, Her Royal Highness. Sloops Gulnare, Aloha, Helen.

Sailed—Steamers Golden Rod, Archibald Watt; Sylvia, Commodore Brown; Narwhal, C. H. Osgood. Schooners Ariel, Commodore George H. B. Hilt; Alert, New-York Yacht Club, George Weld; Meteor, Henry Pearce; Glendover, Prof. Langdon.

To Race at Brighton To-day.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Daily America	114	Aurelian	105
Sister Mary	109	Sir Francis	104
Charade	107	Helen Nichols	102

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $10 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile.

Palmerston	118	Lambent	105
Bessie Browning	108	Adele	103
Little Dorritt	107	Venitia	103

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for maiden two-year-olds; selling allowances. One-half mile.

Little Thorne	110	Swager	107
Perseus	110	Sky Blue	107
King T	110	The Kite	107
Royal Prince	107	Balmaghie	107
Highlie	107	La Vienta	107
Wild Violet	107	Article	107
Tenderness	107		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $20 each, with $600 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile.

Wernberg	122	Friar	100
Hurlingham	116	Hermanita	100
Sandowne	114	Hanwell	96
Sir Excess	112	Iola	90
Rey del Carreres	106		

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $10 each, $10 additional for starters, with $560 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Doggett	1	Captain T	102
Prig	1	Miss Dixie	89

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile.

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Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

To-day, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:40 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492," or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.
Round Trip, 30 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.

From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, *8:10, 9:10 P. M. *Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY. TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, (from New Iron Pier,) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of Elevated Railroads.

East side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.

Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, STRAND museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE. STEAMERS LEAVE Pier 18, N. R., Canal St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 9th St., Brklyn, 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M.; 12:20, 1:50, 2:30, 3:30, 5:50, 8:50 P. M. East 34th St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10:45 A. M. for 3d St. and Pier 18, N. R.; 11:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3:15, 5, 5:30, 6, 7 and 9 P. M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays. EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave foot Whitehall St., week days, hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40 and every 20 minutes until 10:40 P. M.; last boat train from Coney Island, 10:30; extra trains via Brooklyn Elevated Road and Bridge, 11:10 and 12 midnight. Time to Coney Island, 35 minutes. Quickest route to the SEIDL CONCERTS, (round trip ticket to Brighton, including stage or elevated road, 40 cents.)

Round Trip Reduced to 30c.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK," and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 7:8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress; city or country; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 245 East 90th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references from present employers. 222 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an American girl as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; reference. Call, Monday, at 72 East 112th St.; ring bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. 330 West 44th St., top floor, rear of blind.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Scotch girl; upstairs place; can assist with plain sewing. Mrs. Yule, 140 Manhattan Av., near 106th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English girl, to do plain sewing; first-class references. 236 East 42d St. Goodwin.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a widow to an elderly lady; or would accompany a child to the country; take entire charge, attend to wardrobe, &c.; would act as chaperon to a party, or would take charge of apartment for the Summer; best of reference. A., Box 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as competent cook; with or without kitchenmaid; take entire charge; get up company dinner and lunches; has first-class city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK.—First-class; German; highly recommended; in private family; understands all branches cooking and baking; city or country. 216 West 26th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—Fully competent; where good family cooking is required; takes entire charge; city or country; city reference. A. S., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman; first-class cook in all branches; thoroughly competent and reliable; best city references; present employer; wages, $40. French Cook, 118 West 31st St.

COOK.—By an English Protestant; is good cook; in a private family; city or country; first-class city reference. 223 East 41st St., care of Mrs. Drysdale.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook; assist with washing; first-class city reference; city or country. B., 322 West 44th St., fourth bell, right.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman; first-class cook in all branches; thoroughly competent and reliable; best city references; present employer. French Cook, Box 291, White Plains, N. Y.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; French and American cooking; private family; city references. M. D. J., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; private family of two; willing to do housework; no washing; six years' best city references; city or country. L. J., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By French couple; speak no English; man as good cook, wife will do any kind of work; city or country. Lejeune, 109 West 33d St., for two days.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent bread and pastry; best city reference. S. T., 9 East 35th St.

COOK WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one cook and waitress; best city references. 523 West 40th St.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook in private family; country preferred; city references. 456 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good cook; assist with washing; small private family; city reference. 559 2d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; no objection to country. Can be seen at present employer's, 30 East 57th St.

COOK and BAKER.—By a respectable woman; good cook and baker; bread; an boarding house. D. G., 232 7th Av., top floor.

COOK.—By competent young Frenchwoman as cook; to go in country; good reference; wages, $30. 144 Macdougal St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, washing by day or week. P. B., 101 East 50th St., third floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by day or week; good designer, cutter, fitter; reduced prices during Summer months; country not objected to. Mlle. La Casse, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by day or week; good designer, cutter, and fitter; reduced prices during Summer; country not objected to. Mlle. La Casse, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian dressmaker, competent and reliable, with highest city references, wishes few more customers at home; fancy wrappers and fine négligé street costumes; evening dresses made up nicely; art, elegance, and comfort; terms very reasonable. 13 West 60th St., third bell, east side.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker by day; perfect fitter and draper; makes fancy waists and skirts; remodels; reference; terms, $1.75. Miss E. Campbell, Box 266 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent French dressmaker; experienced; elegant style, perfect fit; highest references from first families; day or week; city or country; terms moderate. 262 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker at home or by the day; city or country; best references; reasonable price by the week. Rohwedder, 247 West 26th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by the day, week, or month; willing to go to the country; very neat worker. Huih, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Will make dresses very reasonably; remake old dresses like new; perfect fit guaranteed; children and ladies. Byrne, 163 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER. — Out-of-town engagements wanted by first-class dressmaker, by day or week; best references. Miss McLean, 361 West 32d St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; by the day, week, or month; willing to go to the country; very neat worker. Huih, 592 Amsterdam Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to procure position for excellent governess to young or grown children; English, fluent; French; instrumental and vocal music. Mrs. R., The Ariston, 55th St. and Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By French lady, diplomat, Summer engagement in a refined family, or private lessons; highest references. Teacher, 160 West 23d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced person; competent in all her duties; hairdressing, dressmaking, &c.; good family seamstress; good packer; accustomed to travel; English; best city reference. A. N., 14 East 60th St.

MAID.—A lady leaving the city wishes to procure a situation for her maid and seamstress; willing to make herself useful. 160 West 59th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl; will assist in other work; good on shirts, collars, and cuffs; city or country; good reference. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as thorough laundress; does not object to a large wash; will assist chamberwork; city or country; best reference. 314 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced laundress in a private family; is reliable; city references. 40 West 55th St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress. Present employer's, 41 West 47th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By respectable, middle-aged German infant's nurse; reference; city or country. S., 1,338 2d Av., advertising office.

NURSE.—A lady desires to obtain a position for a most faithful nurse, who has been in her employ for 15 years; children between the ages of 4 and 10 years desired. Apply, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at 7 West 57th St.

NURSE.—By experienced and reliable infant's nurse that can take entire charge, understanding all bottle feedings; willing and obliging; excellent reference. 224 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By first-class, trustworthy, thoroughly competent infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; good seamstress; good city reference; willing and obliging. H. D., 765 8th Av.

NURSEMAID.—By a French girl, eighteen years old, to care for grown children; good sewer; country preferred; good references. Mrs. Gustave, 182 West 4th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—To go to the country; understands dressmaking; salary moderate. 1,125 2d Av. Miss Gaynor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By widow in refined family or school; very small salary required. M. C., 106 West 42d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or HOUSEMAID.—Willing and obliging; first-class references. E., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place; just left; will go to the country for the Summer; private family; best reference; willing and obliging; wages, $20. M. H., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, &c.—A lady desires a position for a Protestant girl as competent waitress, chambermaid, or laundress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 4 East 63d St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in country; can serve dinners and wines; make salads and carve; excellent reference. 347 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress or chambermaid and laundress; in private family; best references. A. C., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—Ladies' and gentlemen's clothes washed and ironed exquisitely, by week or 75 cents per dozen; best reference. Call, any time, Mrs. T., 9 East 27th St.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to do washing at her home; best city reference. M. D., 132 East 50th St., fourth bell.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a young German girl, lately landed, to take care of children or do light chamberwork. 35 West 72d St.

UPHOLSTRESS.—By Frenchwoman; curtains, slip covers a specialty; fancy articles nicely done; first-class references; city or country. Mme. Thierot, 409 West 125th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Scotchman; age, 35; understands his business thoroughly; 12 years' best city references; two years in last place; will be highly recommended by last employer. M. G., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; good worker; wages moderate; excellent references; highly recommended by present employer; disengaged July 9; lady seen. William, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; by competent young man; thoroughly experienced; in private family; will take entire charge of parlor floor; willing and obliging; best city references. William, Box 356 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; understands all the duties of first-class butler; thoroughly reliable and trustworthy; two years of highest city references. A., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single handed; and valet; thoroughly competent and trustworthy with his duties; best city and country references. Ramsay, Box 353 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; wife first-class cook; both competent; in private family; city or country; city reference. H. L., 224 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—By a tall and single Frenchman; thoroughly understands his duties; best New-York and Paris references; no objection to country. A. H. G., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Has several years' good references; five from last place; good valet; English. G. H. W., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—Married; French; in private family; reference. B. P., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; of good reference; English; age, 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches. G. R., 151 East 27th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent Englishman; personal city references from present and other employers. C. R., 120 East 53d St.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or second man; good city references. P. Gray, 15 North Washington Square.

BUTLER.—By experienced young man; or would go as second; good reference; moderate wages; country preferred. Butler, Box 210 Times.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced Protestant man, as will be seen by this references. G. H., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced coachman; married; no incumbrance; best city reference from previous and present employers, who can be seen. Coachman, 871 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Fifteen years' unexceptionable recommendations; thoroughly experienced; temperate, respectful, stylish, careful, economical, and trustworthy. Obedient, 1,020 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a temperate man; medium size; understands proper care fine horses, carriages, harness, &c.; city references; city or country. Campbell, 242 East 71st St.

COACHMAN.—English; 27; married; one child; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 155 pounds; city or country; A1 references. H. C., 8 West 18th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By an experienced reliable man, with private family; city or country; undoubted city references. 111 West 43d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent, strictly temperate, useful, obliging, and polite; nine years' reference from one family; city or country. B. C., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By single man; willing to make himself generally useful; understands the care of fine horses and carriages; first-class references. Quigley, 158 West 61st St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; thoroughly understands proper care of fine horses and carriages; willing to be useful. Patrick, 305 West 59th St.

COACHMAN.—English; 27; married; one child; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 155 pounds; city or country. H. C., 8 West 18th St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By Swede; age, 21; good reference. 14 Clark St., Newark, N. J.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

The Witness Tells His Story.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Some time since, in Southwest Georgia, a murder case was being tried before a certain Judge. The State attorneys had seen the shooting, and they had an old negro on the witness stand. The negro became intensely interested in the story he was telling. His big eyes were fixed upon the lawyer who was questioning him, and he seemed to think there was no other person in the room. He was trembling with excitement, so much so that he stammered, and he told his story as if he was having a strictly private and confidential conversation with the State attorney.

"'An' den, boss," he said in solemn and awe-struck tones, "j-j-jes' ez I war a-comin' roun' de cornah, Sah, I seen him 'long o' de lamp pos', I—"

"What time was this?" asked the Judge.

The witness paused just for a second, as if something had disturbed him; but then, without turning his head, he went on:

"J-j-jes' as I war a-comin' 'roun' de cornah, boss, I seen him 'long o' de lamp pos'. I—"

The Judge rapped the desk before him smartly with his gavel.

"Stop!" he said. "The Court is asking you a question. At what time did you come around the corner?"

Again the witness stopped and made a motion with his hand as if he were brushing away a fly from his ear, but he never turned around, and again started to tell his story:

"Ez I wuz a-sayin', boss, I rounded dat dah cornah, an' I seen him long o' de—"

The Judge brought his mallet down with a noise which almost caused the witness to leap off the stand, and roared out:

"What do you mean Sir? If you do not answer my question immediately I shall commit you!"

The witness turned, faced the Court, and said in deprecating tones:

"I-i-look er yere, boss, doan' you see I'm talkin' to dis gen'lman."

The lawyers were almost convulsed with laughter, the Judge bent his head and shook with merriment, and the witness was allowed to finish his story undisturbed.

The College Boy's Attachment.

From The Boston Gazette.

We've skimped an' sent that boy to fill
The holler in his head with knowledge;
He wasn't good for much, but still
We tho't he might pull thro' a college;
We guessed he'd study up at nights,
Work hard to mend his mind an' natur,
An' here the young Philistine writes
He's deep in love with Alma Mater.

We'd better kept him hoein' corn,
An' feedin' pigs, an' doin' plowin',
An' gittin up in early morn
To milk the cows, as I'm allowin'.
There's Hetty, neighbor Quiggs's gal—
Gosh, how this news will agitate her!
I'd allus picked her out for Josh,
But now he's sparking Alma Mater!

I've heard about them college chaps,
An' read about 'em in the papers,
An' Josh, he's one of 'em, perhaps,
An' thick in all their scrapes and capers.
He wrote us he was doin' fine,
Was something of a wimmen hater;
But now we see he was a lyin'
An' wastin' time on Alma Mater.

Last night we writ a letter warm,
A-sayin' we were led to statin'
He'd better come and work the farm,
An' never mind 'bout graduatin';
Thet he could pack his college rigs,
Er he'd discover soon or later,
It's better sparkin' Hetty Quiggs
Than makin' love to Alma Mater.

Quaintly Characteristic.

From The Illustrated American.

Boston rejoices, through one of her characteristic newspapers, over the fact that even her thieves are men of taste and learning. The books that have disappeared from her magnificent Public Library are mostly relative to the fine arts. "This furnishes," remarks the naive newspaper, so reflective of the naive Bostonian mind and morals, "an excellent testimonial for our local thieves." Perhaps it does, but perhaps, too, the thieves of taste may be only visitors to Boston, and, having possessed themselves of the best things in that city with a glorious past, they may have flitted.

A Husband Compeller.

From Harper's Bazar.

"I think I will rent myself out to old maids as a husband-compeller," remarked Bacheller.

"Old maids haven't any husbands," objected Harke.

"I mean to procure husbands for them," explained Bacheller.

"How can you do it?" asked Harke.

"By paying attention to them," sadly replied Bacheller. "I've noticed that every girl to whom I've ever been attentive has married somebody else."

Life Preserver.

From Harlem Life.

Employer—If I should give you the increase of salary you desire, do you suppose so many of your relatives would die, compelling you to attend their funerals, just as soon as warm weather arrives?

Clerk—Oh, no, indeed, Sir! With the additional funds I could purchase many little delicacies that, I am sure, would prolong their lives indefinitely!

Lost Market.

From Puck.

Plugwinch—I understand that Lameduck has several marriageable daughters.

Samjones—U'm—he had till lately.

Plugwinch—Oh! then they are married.

Samjones—No; he failed last year.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a sober, competent Irishman; understands the proper care of horses, carriages, lawns, cows; keep entire place in good order; wife as chambermaid and to do sewing, if needed; wages moderate; city or country; 10 years' reference. Coachman, 182 Hudson St.

COACHMAN. — First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eight years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, and obliging. Call or address Curley, care of J. B. Brewster, 489 5th Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Age, 26; understands his business thoroughly; five years' highest recommendation from last employer, prominent family who have gone abroad. Chris, 304 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; six years' best city reference; last employer can be seen. L. L., care of Fiandrau & Co., 372 Broome St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly good man on horses, carriages, and harness; first-class city driver; has the best references from last and former employers; willing and obliging. Peter, 50 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; middle aged, with ten years' best city references from some of the best families regarding honesty, sobriety, and capability; willing and obliging. Coachman, 628 Park Av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands throughly the care and management of private stable; good appearance; willing, sober, and reliable; six years' first-class reference. M. S., 124 West 54th St., stable.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; married; 38 years old; first-class rider and driver; can also break and train horses for saddle and harness; five years' excellent reference from last employer. Mitchell, care of Brewster, 310 West 34th St.

COACHMAN.—By single young man; thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable recommendations; stylish, careful, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Respectful, 1,020 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience in growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables, care of lawns; fruit, forest, and ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; planting and improving grounds; references. Gardener, Box 40, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Grooms.

GROOM.—Well up in duties; willing and obliging; last and former employers can be seen or corresponded with. D. S., 155 East 28th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man in stables or otherwise; city or country; references, P. F. K., 124 West 54th St.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young man in private family; excellent city reference, Daniel Pyne, care of P. H. Schnoder, 520 6th Av.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER.—By young, experienced Swede; first-class city references. A. C., care of Peterson, 803 East 81st St.

Waiters.

WAITER, &c.—By a young colored man as waiter, driver for doctor, or porter. J. Turner, 200 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS OF obtaining employment of any kind from 8 to 5:30 P. M. daily; fair scholar; references. G. Morris, Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK or WAITER.—By a Japanese; first-class man. Y. M., 126 Cherry St.

WATCHMAN or JANITOR.—By single man; aged 30; sober and honest; good reference. 252 Woodbine St., Brooklyn.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

123 EAST 21st ST., GRAMERCY Park.—Rooms, with board; references required.

Furnished Rooms.

21 st., 25 EAST.—Superior furnished rooms; gentlemen; Summer prices; private baths; everything new; references.

143 WEST 63d ST.—Elegant rooms or floor, furnished or unfurnished; box stoop private house.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE
HOTEL REGISTER'S
GREAT
SUMMER EDITION,
out July 3, price 10 cents, will give the best and only official list of the some 6,000 SUMMER HOTELS in this country, and the announcements of the best papers for hotel advertising; beautifully illustrated announcements of seven of the best Summer hotels of America; the United States and Grand Union, Saratoga; Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.; Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; West End, Long Branch; Pavilion Hotel, Sharon Springs, N. Y., and others. The HOTEL REGISTER reaches all the principal of the 90,000 hotels and clubs of America and many in Europe.
HOTEL REGISTER COMPANY,
7 Warren St., New-York City.

Don't Decide on your Summer Tour
before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
SUMMER CRUISES.
The Quebec S. S. Co.'s steamer "ORINOCO" sails on the first cruise to the Maritime Provinces, St. Lawrence, Saguenay, &c., on July 13. Fourteen-day cruise, $75.00 and upward. Send for programme.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

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PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.
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"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season. Photographs and circulars in N. Y. at The Outlook, 13 Astor Pl. For terms and circulars address
Blanchard & Hager, New-London, Conn.

90 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK. DIRECTLY ON THE SOUND.

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TERMS MODERATE.
COTTAGES CHARMINGLY LOCATED. GEO. S. HARRAL, Prop., BLACK ROCK BEACH, Near Bridgeport, Conn.

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PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. ROMER GILLIS, Manager.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

MASSACHUSETTS.
BERKSHIRE HILLS.
THE GREYLOCK,
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.
F. K. McLAUGHLIN,
Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
THE WENTWORTH
NEWCASTLE, N. H.
Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.
OPEN FOR SEASON JUNE 29.
Anticipating the demands of first-class hotel patrons, the management have since last season provided twenty-four bathrooms, scientifically constructed on sanitary principles, which can be had either en suite or with single rooms.
Elegant toilet rooms for men and women have been built on each floor, centrally located and convenient to all, together with a complete electric light plant.
We can now offer conveniences superior to any other Northern shore resort, which, combined with our great natural advantages make this the most desirable house on the coast.
FRANK JONES, Proprietor.
W. K. HILL, Manager.

White Mountains.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES,
JEFFERSON, N. H.
Through parlor car from New-York daily. Accommodations for three hundred guests. Amusements include GOLF LINKS, Tennis, &c.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

NEW-JERSEY.
HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
Beautiful mountain resort, possessing every attraction. 60 miles from N. Y. City. Circulars, &c., at Room 9, Metropolitan Building, N. Y.
W. E. COLEMAN.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.
This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address
J. V. JORDAN.

Asbury Park.
HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address
MORGAN & PARSONS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
HOTEL ALBION.
Fifty yards from surf; sixteenth season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2 per day; $8 to $15 per week.
C. H PEMBERTON.

Cape May.
CAPE MAY.
One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

THE BREXTON, OCEAN AV., CAPE MAY. Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements. Mrs. J. A. MYERS.

NEW-YORK.
PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
A charming Summer resort. Now open. Horace M. Clark, Manager; also proprietor Madison Av. Hotel, 58th St., New-York, closed during the Summer for extensive improvements.

MONONOTTO INN, FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
7 miles seaward. Now open. Address
G. L. HOPPES.

Saratoga.
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
HOTEL "THE AMERICAN,"
(BRUNSWICK.)
NOW OPEN, 15th SEASON.
GEO. A. FARNHAM.

Sullivan County.
THE KAUNEONGA, WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN Co.; opens June 29. Write to J. H. MARTIN.

Lake George.
Kattskill House, Lake George, N. Y.
For terms address
A. P. Seoville, own. & prop., Kattskill Bay, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.
Adirondacks.
ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM, 6:25AM, and, via Chate'gay, 11:05AM

DEL MONTE Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Leave N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE. Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10PM, 7 & 11:30AM.

WHITEFACE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leaves New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D.W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:00 P. M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N.Y.—WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.

7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain, leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette, and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Trains leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

"Hotel Champlain"
AND COTTAGES.
OPEN JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.
The superb Adirondack and Lake Champlain resort on Bluff Point, Lake Champlain. Delaware and Hudson R. R. station in grounds. All trains and boats stop. Through drawing-room and sleeping cars from New-York. Every attraction essential to a first-class Summer resort.
O. D. SEAVEY, Manager.
P. O. Hotel Champlain, N. Y.
N. Y. Office: Lincoln National Bank, 42d Street.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
Leland House and Cottages,
SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
THIS POPULAR RESORT WILL OPEN JUNE 25.
Baseball grounds, fine tennis courts, bathing, boating, bass and trout fishing. Circulars at The Outlook, 13 Astor Place.
C. T. LELAND, Manager.

ADIRONDACKS.
Watch Rock Hotel and Cottages,
ON SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
Manifestly the ideal location of the mountains. Unexcelled cuisine, and every attraction essential to a well-kept and equipped hotel. Special rates to families and young men.
GEO. C

MARKSMEN GREET SINGERS

A Gala Day at the Glendale Park Sharpshooters' Tournament.

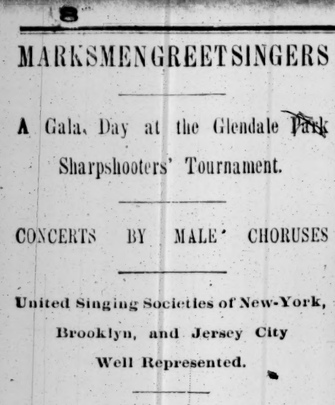
CONCERTS BY MALE CHORUSES

United Singing Societies of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City Well Represented.

ATTENDANCE REACHED THIRTY THOUSAND

Perfect Order Marked the Day—Refreshments Disappeared Like Magic—Scores at the Targets.

The singers went in multitudes to the Schuetzen Fest yesterday. The United Singers of New-York and the United Singers of Brooklyn and the United Singers of Jersey City responded most heartily to the invitation of the National Schuetzenbund, and each made a most creditable showing as it marched into Glendale Park with bands playing and flags flying. At the gates the singers were taken in charge by the Reception Committee and escorted to the Bund



Ignatz Martin,
Captain Elite Schuetzen Corps of Brooklyn.

Headquarters, where they were addressed by President William V. Weber and Vice President Lorenz Zeller, who bade them welcome on behalf of the sharpshooters.

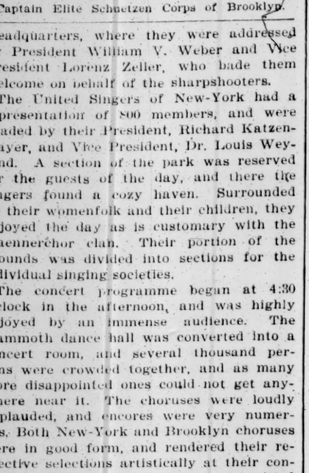
The United Singers of New-York had a representation of 800 members, and were headed by their President, Richard Katzenmayer, and Vice President, Dr. Louis Weyland. A section of the park was reserved for the guests of the day, and there the singers found a cozy haven. Surrounded by their womenfolk and their children, they enjoyed the day as is customary with the Maennerchor clan. Their portion of the grounds was divided into sections for the individual singing societies.

The concert programme began at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and was highly enjoyed by an immense audience. The mammoth dance hall was converted into a concert room, and several thousand persons were crowded together, and as many more disappointed ones could not get anywhere near it. The choruses were loudly applauded, and encores were very numerous. Both New-York and Brooklyn choruses were in good form, and rendered their respective selections artistically at their concerts, and the Jersey City singers acquitted themselves creditably at the night concert.

The New-York United Singers gave the first concert, and were followed later in the afternoon by the Brooklyn vocalists. The Jersey City singers provided the selections for the concert at night. A large orchestra had been provided for this part of the day's proceedings. The rivalry between the different choruses was exceedingly marked, each trying to win the highest laurels. Musical Director Carl Hein conducted the chorus from New-York, and Arthur Claasen that of Brooklyn. Jersey City furnished several conductors for its selections.

The attendance at the park was immense. Over 30,000 admissions were registered at the gates, and with the single exception of the great crowd that arrived with the singers, all comers were speedily provided with entrance tickets. At the time the Maennerchor delegations arrived it looked as if there would be some confusion, but the Gate Committee soon had the unprecedented crush under control.

The different booths and stands did an enormous business. W. S. Darling's supply of lobsters and clams was the first to give out, but he speedily replenished his stock, and, shortly after nightfall, he was again deploring the fact that he did not have 1,000 lobsters at his command. There was a veritable frankfurter famine between 4 and 5 o'clock, much to the dismay of the



William Roeber,
Captain Brooklyn Independent Schuetzen Company.

urchins, but by 5 o'clock two wagonloads of sausages arrived on the grounds, and from the broilers again issued forth the seductive scent of the bratwurst. Other vendors who had laid in large stocks were completely sold out long before sunset.

There were close to 1,500 kegs of beer consumed, and the brewery wagons were kept going. The amber fluid flowed freely in all portions of the grounds, yet not a single disturbance marred the general jollification.

The impromptu hospital, in charge of Superintendent Wiegand of the Brooklyn (E. D.) Hospital, cared for two serious and six minor accidents. The most serious was that of James Ott of 1,542 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, who climbed up a tree to get a view of the crowd arriving on the Long Island Railroad train. Ott missed his hold and fell to the ground, both his arms being broken. He was made as comfortable as possible by the surgeon, and then sent home in an ambulance. A fall broke the arm of Tillie C. Springer, four years old, of New-York. Her injured limb was attended to, after which she was taken home by her parents.

The police had nothing to occupy their time officially, save a number of lost children, who were all safely returned to their anxious mothers. In the early part of the day the officers of the law incurred the ill will of the owners of some of the stands, caused by the obeyance of the Sheriff's orders. They were instructed to stop every game of chance on the grounds, and, accordingly, informed the proper parties early in the morning. This caused a howl of dissatisfaction from the "fakirs," who had anticipated a bountiful harvest. Rumors were soon plentiful that this was only done to make them pay "hush money," but the police were not to be swerved from their duty, and, in consequence, only a few of the prize-package schemes were in operation. The woman in charge of the fishing pond refused to comply with the demand, and stated that inasmuch as every one of her patrons obtained some article for his money, her business was legitimate, and if she was arrested she would give bonds, test the question in court, and hold the Sheriff liable in damages. She carried her point, and all day long the anglers kept her busy handing out their prizes.

The United Swiss Singers of New-York and Brooklyn arrived late in the day, but rendered two mass choruses, under the directorship of L. Koemmernich, which reaped ample applause.

"Das Deutsche Lied was in supreme control, and at the shooting house, as well as in all the nooks and corners of Glendale Park, Maennerchor societies were sending forth popular melodies, Gerade Wie in Deutschland." Unrestricted they proceeded in the enjoyment of Singers' Day, and their harmless pleasure had the effect of inducing the rest of the immense attendance to follow their example.

Sociability and German conviviality were the order of the day, and at all of the schuetzen clubs' headquarters the entertainment of the guests was the first consideration. The headquarters of the Elite Schuetzen Corps of Brooklyn was visited all day long by large numbers. Capt. Ignatz Martin and his associates were equal to the occasion, and everybody that visited this tent was most cordially provided for.

The Brooklyn Independent Schuetzen Company was also one of the most generous hosts. The veterans, of which Charles Loeber is the most popular, and Capt. Roeber, as well as Charles Schaefer and George W. Loetz, with the other members of Elite Schuetzen Corps, were beseiged continually. Showers of compliments were paid to Mr. Loetz, who is considered a prominent candidate for some of the high prizes. Mr. Loetz has an excellent record, he having been repeatedly on the New-York National Guard team, and having carried off many trophies in the last twelve years. He was the Shooting King of the Independent Schuetzen Corps for the years, 1889, 1890, and 1891. On the Ring target he scored last week 65 out of a possible 75, and on the target of honor, Columbia, and on the Germania target he made a good showing.

The Plattdeutscher Volks Fest Verein made President William V. Weber its guest of honor yesterday, and, under escort of President William Grell and Honorary President Herman Hingslage, the affable executive of the National Schuetzen Bund, had a royal reception. George Ehret and Jacob Ruppert were also well entertained by the Plattdeutsche. In the quiet nook where this Volks Fest Verein had thrown up its temporary quarters an unusually jolly crowd was in session, and innumerable toasts were drunk to the health of guests.

The farmers in the vicinity of Glendale Park sent emissaries to the bund headquarters, claiming that they were being damaged by the schuetzen fest, but when President Weber informed them that the bund would under no consideration entertain their claim, the matter was dropped. Up to last night there was not a single case reported where any of the sharpshooters or picnickers had in any way interfered with the people in the vicinity of the park, and no damage whatever has been done to adjoining property.

The display of fireworks in the evening was greatly enjoyed by the multitude that witnessed it. The set pieces, "Sharpshooter in Action," "Washington on a Horse," "Germania" and "Columbia," were set ablaze in the order named. Many rockets and smaller pieces kept the crowd delighted for over two hours.

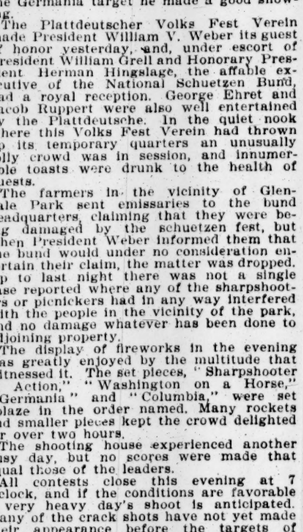
The shooting house experienced another busy day, but no scores were made that equal those of the leaders.

All contests close this evening at 7 o'clock, and if the conditions are favorable a very heavy day's shoot is anticipated. Many of the crack shots have not yet made their appearance before the targets of honor, and in this particular contest a lively time is sure to follow. To-morrow the sharpshooters will spend the day in a reunion. The shooting having then ceased, there will be no restrictions to general enjoyment. Wednesday, which is the final day, the prizes will be awarded, and the Shooting King will receive the honors due him.

DETAILS OF THE SHOOTING.

Ross Wins the Contest for the King's Medal, Scoring 371.

The match for the King's Medal was virtually settled yesterday afternoon, F. C. Ross of Brooklyn being high man with 371,



Charles Loeber,
One of the Founders of the Brooklyn Independent Schuetzen Company.

one point ahead of Michael Dorrler of the Zettler Rifle Club. Mr. Ross's score, which averages more than 18½, is excellent, and there is little chance that it will be improved upon, but, if the stories told about him at the shooting pavilion are to be believed, he acted not in a very sportsmanlike manner. Mr. Dorrler said that Ross repeatedly told him that he had a total of 373 to his credit, when he actually had two points less. Furthermore, when Dorrler was about to complete his last ticket, Ross is said to have followed him from the loading bench to the firing place and made an effort to unnerve him.

On his last shot Mr. Dorrler prematurely pulled off the trigger and failed to hit the black. Mr. Dorrler said: "It was a lamentable fact that my last shot went clear of the black, but it hardly would have happened to me had I not been under the impression caused by Ross's repeated statements that he had 373; that I must shoot a red flag, while a white one would have tied our scores, and a blue flag would have placed me in the lead." Mr. Dorrler's statement was borne out by W. Milton Farrow, George Helm, and others.

Mr. Ross indignantly denied that he had intentionally misled his competitors. He said that in counting up the points on his tickets he made an error in adding, counting 23, instead of 21. He also thought that he had shot a blue flag, when a white flag only was credited to him. He said that he had acted in perfect good faith when he told Mr. Dorrler and others that he had 373 or 374, "and can't help it if he shoots off the eye, can I?" concluded the champion. Mr. Ross's name has been a household word among Eastern shooters for some time. At the present tournament he was shooting for the Williamsburg Schuetzen Gesellschaft. Mr. Ross was on the Shooting Committee, and the numerous duties assigned to him prevented his paying much attention to his shooting the first part of the week. His fine work is the more creditable, as it took him less time that others to complete his tickets.

In the morning James Bushfield of the Lawrence (Mass.) Rifle Club scored 70 at the Columbia, which places him fourth on the list for the time being.

A commotion was caused in the shooting pavilion when J. Homrighausen, the Maryland crack, left the loading bench to make his effort at the Columbia. The result—67—was a disappointment; the Baltimore crack not only fell short of the leader by five points, but failed to maintain his own record—70—made at this style of target at Newark in 1888.

The following scores were made at the two targets of honor from 8 to 2 o'clock:

COLUMBIA.

James Bushfield, Lawrence R. C., 70; G. Homrighausen, Newark S. G., 67; R. Miller, Morgantown R. C., 65; L. W. Joseph, Morgantown R. C., 64; Anton Klein, Zettler R. C., 60; Franz Mayer, I. S. C., 60; E. T. Stephens, Springfield R. C., 60; A. W. Lemcke, New-York S. C., 58; B. Zettler, Zettler R. C., 58; H. A. Fox, Hartford S. V., 58; C. Bayha, South Brooklyn S. S., 55; Justin Ringler, Lutzow R. C., 55; H. N. Lighton, Baldwinsville R. C., 55; J. H. W. Meyer, New-York S. C., 54; A. O. Zischang, Baldwinsville R. C., 54; Peter Bernhardt, Philadelphia S. V., 53; R. Meininger, Williamsburg S. G., 53; T. A. Barthldw, Morgantown R. C., 52.

E. C. Goddard, Philadelphia S. V., 47; Joseph Sauer, Brooklyn R. C., 47; C. Reichert, Rheinische S. C., 43; V. Kryer, Hudson R. C., 43; P. C. Schmidt, Williamsburg S. G., 41; F. C. Heinz, Zettler R. C., 39; Joseph Bernel, L. A. S. G., 30; L. Winkelmann, Brooklyn S. C., 38; Herman Heinecke, Brooklyn S. C., 38; W. Wurfflein, Philadelphia S. V., 37; A. Schmitt, Ind. S. C., 35; H. Michelson, South Brooklyn S. S., 13.

GERMANIA.

H. A. Fox, Hartford S. V., 2; Justin Ringler, Lutzow R. C., 2; H. N. Lighton, Baldwinsville R. C., 2; James Bushfield, Lawrence R. C., 1; G. Homrighausen, Newark S. G., 1; R. Miller, Morgantown R. C., 1; Anton Klein, Zettler R. C., 1; G. Bayha, South Brooklyn R. C., 1; Franz Mayer, Independent S. C., 1; A. O. Zischang, Baldwinsville R. C., 1; Peter Bernhardt, Philadelphia S. G., 1; P. C. Schmidt, Williamsburg S. G., 1; F. C. Heinz, Zettler R. C., 1; Joseph Bermel, D. A. S. G., 1.

POINTS.

Silver Festival Cups for 300 points were awarded to Gus Zimmermann, V. Horn, John Young, Martin Ficken, L. Bendel, Emil Berckmann, Charles Engest, F. S. Harrison, W. Helbig, J. Schmidt.

Gold medals for 150 points were won by Ernst Stieber, August Meyns, Henry Zimmer, Gus Zimmerman, George Alphers, Julius Bittschler, E. T. Stephans, Max Rosenthal, William Sorkel, Fred Mahler, Ludwig Rice, P. Flegel, W. J. Furness, Jacob Dux, L. P. Hanson, and John Bloechlinger.

Silver medals for 25 points were won by H. Meelon, F. H. Scofield, A. J. Volk, Max Rosenthal, E. Richter, A. Schneck, Ernst Stieler, A. Weissenholder, Hiram W. Hawes, P. C. Schmitt, George Klingelhoefer, J. H. W. Meyer, A. Q. Zischang, Gus Zimmerman, P. Bartel, G. Bauer, F. A. Bastlow, E. J. Cram, U. Delisle, John Von Dohren, J. Dodds, D. Meyer, Fred Mayser, F. Marquardt, George Niemoeller, F. Prickovits, Robert Kelly, John Mason, C. G. Zettler, F. B. Grannias, Philip Klein, J. Hamhorst, Max Rosenthal, H. Blumenberg, L. Buss, A. Begenow, George Fessler, William Torkel, E. L. Gardener, A. F. Bardwell, E. C. Goddard, H. H. Fleischer, David Crocker, C. Keller, F. Landorf, H. C. Boddy, B. F. Amend, H. Heinicke, and H. Bonitz.

W. Milton Farrow was busy yesterday coaching his fellow-townsmen from Morgantown, West Va., who made their début at the target of honor Columbia. Capt. J. R. Miller scored 65, his successor, L. W. Joseph, 64; J. A. Barthlow failed to do himself justice, only scoring 58. Farrow has the same score as Miller—65—on this target, but his last shot was a 23, so the former has the satisfaction of leading his clubmates on the Columbia.

With only sixteen hours left for their work before them, the riflemen went at the targets with a will, some to better their scores, others to recover lost ground, all desirous to be placed in one list with the prize winners.

Of the men who heretofore had kept themselves in the background, but rushed to the front yesterday, Henry Holjes is the most conspicuous. He shot 96 on the Man target, one ring less than Strecker's famous score at Milwaukee and Glendale Park; 48 on the Standard, again one point below the highest score made by Zimmerman on Friday. On the Ring target Mr. Holjes scored 72,

Charles Schaefer,
One of the Most Active Members of the Brooklyn Independent Schuetzen Company.

another brilliant feat, but not good enough for the present assembly of shooting cracks. Had Mr. Holjes made his spurt earlier in the week he would have been hailed as a record smasher—for a short time, at least. As it is, Mr. Holjes can console himself with being conscious that he ranks on a par with the best marksmen.

Barney Zettler, who heretofore had confined himself to supplying belated marksmen with rifles and ammunition, went at the targets himself, accompanied by the good wishes of his many friends, especially those of the association of riflemen which bears his name. He scored 21, 17—58 on the Columbia, but he made amends for this indifferent performance by a brilliant 48 on the Standard, which makes him tie for second place with Hayes, Holjes, and W. Morris.

Another popular man who did well is Mr. Anton Klein of the Brooklyn Schuetzen Corps. He scored 62 on the Columbia, and 60 on the ring target.

Fred C. Ross, the new King of Shooters, had a whack at the other targets. On the Columbia he started in with a brilliant 25, his next shot, however, 21, was comparatively low, and his last one, 17, put him out of the race altogether. He next went to the man and pulled off a 70. His best result, however, was on the ring—73.

On the man there were recorded many 90s and 80s and 70s. Gus Zimmermann made 95, Louis Flack and M. Gindele 97, and a new-comer, Mr. F. Nowicki, 90. On the ring target not less than six marksmen recorded above 70.

The point targets were, as usual, much in demand. That the shooting has been very good at these targets is shown by the fact that the committee actually ran out of gold medals. These targets will probably remain the attraction until the closing of the meeting.

The proposed match between Messrs. Ross and Dorrler against Messrs. Helm and Strecker will not take place. Mr. Helm was perfectly willing, but Mr. Strecker withdrew. The match between F. C. Ross and Van Deusen seems also to be off, for the latter has not come East.

Tuesday, however, several matches will be shot off. A duel between Messrs. Ross and Dorrler would be, under existing circumstances, doubly interesting, and the Schuetzen Bund ought to hang up a purse for that match. With an array of talent like Farrow, Richter, Zimmermann, &c., at hand, it should be easy for the bund to offer prizes for matches, and it would be, no doubt, also profitable for the bund.

The first red flag of the day was shot by L. Flack, the last by C. A. Dietrich.

The following scores were recorded at the targets of honor between 2 and 7 o'clock:

COLUMBIA.

A. F. Bardwell, 66; L. P. Hanson, 63; George Niemoeller, 62; A. G. Peller, 62; O. G. Luft, 57; Reinhard Wiehler, 57; A. Fischer, 56; Joseph Guenther, 56; H. Van Der Heyden, 55; Dr. W.

George W. Lotz,
The Brooklyn Independent Schuetzen Company's Candidate for Highest Honors.

J. Furness, 53; Joseph Linch, 52; Charles Steller, 49; Fred W. Luecke, 49; John B. Holsten, 49; Ludwig Kiek, 49; H. Mahnken, 48; H. Walters, 45; Henry Neuss, 44; J. Spahn, 43; Ernst Stieber, 41; John Hasselbeck, 40; A. C. Fischer, 40; W. Kintzer, 39; W. Ehrenpfort, 32; A. Brose, 32; F. W. Leonard, 30.

GERMANIA.

L. P. Hanson, 2; Reinhard Wiehle, 2; John B. Holden, 2; A. F. Bardwell, 1; A. G. Peller, 1; Ignatz Luft, 1; A. Fischer, 1; Joseph Gunther, 1; H. Van Der Heyden, 1; Dr. J. W. Furness, 1; J. Spahn, 1; Ernst Stieber, 1; B. Braun, 1; W. Kintzer, 1; W. Ehrenpfort, 1; A. Brose, 1; H. Mahnken, 1.

Scores on general targets:

RING.

Frederick C. Ross, 73; H. Holjes, 72; James Bushfield, 72; Louis Flach, 71; Hiram W. Hawes, 71; H. M. Pope, 70; B. Zahn, 69; G. Homrighausen, 67; M. Gindele, 67; E. T. Stephans, 67; H. E. Tuck, 66; Jacob Schmidt, 66; W. Hasenzahl, 66; F. P. Schuster, 65; A. Schulenburg, 65; W. Dalton, 65; H. A. Fox, 64; L. P. Hanson, 64; A. H. Pape, 64; W. Torkel, 64; Theodore Wolters, 63; D. J. Peters, 63; H. D. Muller, 63; John Bodenstab, 62; C. H. Buchholz, 62; D. B. Faktor, 62; H. Lighton, 61; Charles Fox, 61; A. Navony, 60; Anton Klein, 60; Joseph Lurch, 60; F. O. Young, 59; Otto Langsdorf, 58; Ludwig Kick, 57; E. L. Gardiner, 57.

STANDARD.

Henry Holjes, 48; Bernard Zettler, 48; M. Gindele, 46; D. B. Faktor, 45; F. P. Schuster, 44; Hiram W. Hawes, 43; F. B. Hanson, 43; F. Schweickert, 43; B. Zahn, 43; W. Hasenzahl, 43; H. M. Pope, 42; J. W. Rothwell, 41; George Helm, 41; John Deitz, Jr., 40; M. Dorrler, 41; J. Bushfield, 39; Ignatz Luft, 38; Robert Schulenburg, 38; Peter Bernhard, 38; Frank Novicki, 37; L. Winkelmann, 36; D. J. W. Peters, 36; George Funk, 35; A. Kronsberg, 34; Joseph Luhr, 34; A. Gfeller, 34; A. Pfiffner, 32; Franz Mayer, 31.

MAN.

Henry Holjes, 96; Gus Zimmermann, 95; Louis Flack, 91; M. Gindele, 91; F. Novicki, 90; D. J. Peters, 89; F. Schweickert, 87; George Lurch, 87; F. B. Schuster, 86; J. W. Rothwell, 86; George Bernhard, 80; H. D. Muller, 79; F. O. Young, 78; B. Blumenberg, 76; Jacob Schmidt, 76; Ignatz Martin, 71; E. T. Stephans, 70; Fred C. Ross, 70; G. Homrighausen, 69; George Funk, 68; Theodore Wolters, 64; C. J. Dailey, 63; A. Mennings, 62; E. F. Vacheron, 60.

REST POLITICIANS' AIM

Mr. Platt and Others at Coney Island for Ocean Breezes Only.

BUT POLITICS WOULD NOT DOWN

Question of Increasing the Republican State Committee Could Not Be Lost Sight Of, and a Row Is in Prospect.

There were all sorts at politicians at the Oriental Hotel, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon. Within sight of ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, as he walked out on the plazza for a whiff of ocean air, were Henry Gleason, "the father of the Republican clubs"; John W. Vrooman, who was J. Sloat Fassett's running mate on the State ticket four years ago; ex-Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan, Charles G. Wilson, President of the Health Board, and Chairman Edward Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee.

It was, however, a case of many politicians, but comparatively little politics. Every one was there for "rest" and an ocean breeze.

Mr. Vrooman is one of those who is in favor of increasing the Republican State Committee. He is not necessarily in favor of this increase because he is anti-Platt, but long ago he was the original mover in a scheme to increase the committee. Three or four years ago, when there was no sign of the present uprising against Mr. Platt, but all, or nearly all, in the Republican cause stepped up and had their collar fitted, Mr. Vrooman proposed to increase the committee by making the county the unit of representatives. This would have given a smaller committee than the one proposed by the informal committee, of which Cornelius N. Bliss is Chairman and Wilbur F. Wakeman Secretary.

Mr. Vrooman's proposition was that the larger counties, such as New-York, Kings, Erie, and possibly Monroe and one or two others, should have, in addition to the one committeeman to which each county is entitled, two or three extra ones.

Mr. Vrooman said yesterday he believed the committee should be increased. He was not in favor of making the county Chairmen the members of the State Committee, because often the county Chairmen were more deeply interested in the election of their candidate for Sheriff or Coroner than they were in the election of the State ticket.

The talk of making the county Chairmen members of the State Committee is entertaining, inasmuch as the State Club, which has recently been organized as the anti-Platt organization, has made county Chairmen who join the club members of its Executive Committee, ex officio.

While discussing the proposed increase, Mr. Vrooman said he was in favor of the appointment of a committee by the State Convention, to outline a plan of increase and invite discussion from Republicans of all shades of opinion. This committee could report next year. There is no hurry, according to Mr. Vrooman's idea of it.

"The convention which will meet in September," he said, "will not devote much time to the discussion of an increase in the State Committee. It will nominate candidates and go home. The question ought to be carefully considered by a committee."

Chairman Lauterbach said he was not at the Oriental for any political conferences—simply down to escape the heat of the city. He had no extended talk with Mr. Platt. As for the Tioga man, who moves Republican political headquarters from the city to the beach as often as he buys his season ticket, he was not inclined to discuss politics of any sort. He is not alarmed by the efforts of the informal committee to increase the membership in the State organization, and thus rob him of his power.

Meantime the informal committee, which is working through Wilbur F. Wakeman, Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, says it is finding sentiment all over the State in favor of increasing the committee. Mr. Wakeman feels confident that a majority of the next convention will favor the change. If this turns out to be the fact, he thinks it means the destruction of Mr. Platt's political power. In every county Republicans are urged by this informal committee to make this issue prominent in the selection of delegates to the convention. It looks as if Mr. Wakeman, with the ample facilities he has in the Tariff League's machinery, would be able to bring on an entertaining row on the subject, even if he does not succeed in enlarging the committee. He issued another bulletin yesterday. In it he said:

"The informal committee, headed by the Hon. C. N. Bliss, advocating the enlargement of the Republican State Committee, reports increasing interest in the issue of just representation of Republican voters on the State Committee.

"The enlargement plan has been mailed to a few thousand representative Republicans, and although the matter has been before them only two weeks, the total number of pledges favoring the plan thus far received is 1,517, being an increase of 384 over the last week."

Mr. Wakeman gives a list of the counties from which favorable replies have been received. From New-York there are 308; from Oneida, 70; from St. Lawrence, 35; from Kings, 44; from Westchester, 54; from Ulster, 50; from Chautauqua, 50; from Albany, 36; from Broome, 32.

Africans and the Steamboat.

They were perfectly frantic with mingled dread and curiosity at sight of the steamer. They shouted and danced and waved their arms in imitation of our revolving stern wheel. They followed us, running along the banks for miles together. Occasionally some specially brave ones would rush out into the water to have a long, unobstructed look at us. The expression on the countenances of the natives on the shores would make the fortune of an actor who could imitate it.

They would stand with their bodies partly turned away, in order to dart into the bush at the slightest indication of danger, overwhelmed with awe and inquisitiveness, a few only daring to laugh, while the whole river echoed with their exclamations of astonishment and their crazy shouts. * * * When the steamer's whistle was blown, the hundreds who had collected on the bank at once stampeded pell-mell over each other and into the wood and tall grass. Our men greeted them with shouts of laughter and calls to come back; but it was to no purpose; they would not again come so near. It was amusing to notice the bearing of these people, even up to the moment of our departure.

It was clear they apprehended some trickery on our part; that would be their manner of dealing with another and weaker tribe, and hence they feared something of the sort from us. We felt, however, that we had made a record for the white man as a friendly visitor, and a just and liberal barterer, and left with our steamer quite overloaded with the provisions we had purchased.—Actual Africa—Vincent.

A Costly Fan.

From The Washington Post.

"I can tell you a few things about fans, seeing that I have been in the business all my life," said M. Ducollet, an agreeable Frenchman. The finest in the world are made in Paris. Once in a great while my house has an order for a very costly one. Last year the Marquis d'Uzes ordered one as a bridal present for his prospective daughter-in-law that cost him 5,000f. It isn't often that such expensive ones are purchased, even by the wealthy. This one was exquisite, of real lace, hand-painted, with diamond monogram. The average rich woman in Paris, however, hardly ever pays over $25 for a fan intended for personal use, and I find that about the same limit prevails in this country. If it were not for the heavy duty of 40 per cent. imposed by this Government, we would sell a great many more fine fans in America."

Talmudic Proverbs.

Four shall not enter paradise: the scoffer, the liar, the hypocrite, and the slanderer. To slander is to murder.

When the thief has no opportunity for stealing, he considers himself an honest man.

If thy friends agree in calling thee an ass, go and get a halter.

Thy friend has a friend, and thy friend's friend has a friend; be discreet.

The camel wanted to have horns, and they took away his ears.

While thy foot is shod, smash the thorns.

Descend a step in choosing a wife; mount a step in choosing a friend.

The sun will go down all by itself, without your assistance.—The Talmud—E. Deutsch.

Have you made the acquaintance of nun's cloth? It's the thinnest strong stuff we ever saw made into suits. There's nothing cooler, and you may wear it anywhere.

Black: coat $4.25, vest $2.25, trousers $4.
Brown or grey: coat $4.50, vest $2.50, trousers $4.

But nun's cloth isn't serge homespun or worsted. We have 'em all of course; and each cloth has its advantages.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY

Prince and Broadway
Warren and Broadway
32d and Broadway

FISH THAT BUILD NESTS

Laborious Work of Sunfish and Bass—Interesting Family of Sticklebacks.

"Among the most interesting habits of fish," said an elderly fish-culture enthusiast the other evening, "is the nest-making instinct of some species. Of course, there are many of our game fishes which do little or nothing toward providing a shelter for their eggs during the period of incubation, and still others which merely take advantage of natural grots and cavities in which they conceal their treasures. The speckled brook trout, (S. fontinalin,) the grayling, most of the salmon family, and all the pike tribe are included in this latter list. The sunfish, perch, bream, and the brave and pugnacious black bass build rather useless, because very accessible and exposed, but nevertheless very beautiful nests.

"The sunfish and bream select a shoal spot near the shore of a stream or pond, where the Summer sun keeps the water at a tropical heat. With vigorous fanning of ventral fins and the tail they sweep away from a small circle all mud, sediment, sunken twigs, and all sorts of trash, and leave bare and bright a bed of pebbles. Even these they continue to brush and rub until they have scooped out quite a hollow, and the nest is then ready—a basin some 12 or 14 inches in diameter, about 4 inches deep, and paved with small, many-colored stones. If the muddy bottom does not offer any such floor, they will bring pebbles from some near-by gravel bar, and with them build an artificial basin. When this home, built by the united efforts of both parent fish, is completed, the female lays her eggs upon the gravel and the male, passing over, fertilizes them. Now the period of hatching begins, and it lasts four or five weeks. Meanwhile hundreds of hungry egg-hunting fish have to be kept away. Shoals of gleaming shiners will attack the pebbly home, only to be badly routed by Mr. and Mrs. Sunfish, and bream and big catfish, eels, dace, suckers, chubs, and perch meet similar repulses. After the long watch is over and the sentinels are relieved, they take no further interest in their numerous young, but swim away, leaving them to fight the many world's battles for themselves.

"The black bass build very similar, but larger, nests on the shoal sandbars of the lakes, only that they select sites very far from the shore. They, too, guard the eggs from all prowling fish, and during the incubating season are extremely fierce. Their colors, particularly those of the male fish, become clear and bright during the spawning time. Bronze, and green, and snowy white, they flash with black-tipped fins and tail along the shallows, the embodiment of beauty and strength.

"But there is still another set of fish which build elaborate and carefully constructed nests. Such are the lamprey eels and the sticklebacks. The former begin to ascend the fresh-water creeks and brooks in early April, and in the quieter pools commence to build their nests. They select a spot where there is no current, or, if such is not easily found, then the centre of an eddy, which will help rather than retard the building. Then they bring a great number of stones, in size running from that of a large marrowfat pea to that of a walnut. All these they carry in their mouths, always taking them from up the stream, so that the current may assist in their labor of transportation. They lay them in a conical heap, often reaching a height of twenty or twenty-four inches, and in the crevices and chinks their eggs are laid, and yet another layer of pebbles is piled on to hide them. Wonder and admiration cannot fail to arise in the minds of all who see these humble monuments of love and labor, when the infinite toil and patience which produced them is taken into account.

"The sticklebacks build a still more curious and intricate nest, and both they and the lampreys are worthy of being studied. I have families of both in my aquarium at home, and they afford never-failing amusement and instruction to us all. A very simple and very good aquarium can be built by any one who wishes to have such a fish-home, and without very much work, either. Take a washtub or any circular water-tight box and arrange in it four lights of window glass, meeting in the centre and resting on the bottom, dividing the tub into quadrants, four equal compartments. Gravel thrown in to a depth of three or four inches will at once form a natural bottom and help hold the glass walls in position. At the corners of the cages all sorts of water weeds are planted to keep the glass in place as well as to refresh the water. These will soon take root and grow very well. Thus separated, you may raise a family of lampreys, one of sunfish, and two of sticklebacks, if you wish. But the latter will be by far the most interesting.

"The two-spined variety (Gasterosteus aculeatus) contains the finer builders and most intelligent fish. Their color, out of the breeding season, is a plain monotint, corresponding to the bottom of the creek wherein they live. If black mud is beneath, they are dark as ink; if silvery gravel, they become white, and so on through an infinite variety of tones and hues. When you have domiciled a pair of sticklebacks in each cage, the first warning of the nest making will be a change in the colors of the male. He dons a garb of red and green that gleams and shines in splendor, and his hitherto dull eyes become flashing sapphires. He is the real architect and builder, and does all the work. First, he selects such material as will harmonize with the bottom and render the nest inconspicuous to enemies. This is instinct, and he does not know that you have provided safeguards from his foes. Such pieces of root and branch of the plant as take his eye he tears off in small bits and begins the nest. It is fastened together with a sort of aquatic glue, which the fish secretes and exudes when he has pressed the walls into shape. At the top of the nest he leaves four openings, and when all is done he drives the shy and seemingly unwilling female into each one of these orifices, one after another, chasing her out in a few moments, and then entering himself and fertilizing the eggs she has deposited by passing his milt over them. During this time the nest builder is most gorgeous, his coat sending out most glowing sparkles of emerald and ruby.

"When the eggs are thus laid and ready for hatching he assumes full charge of them. Whenever the mother fish so much as shows her nose he savagely attacks her and drives her away. Only too good reason

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"But this is something odd."—(Coriolanus.)

A particularly unique Bombay Screen of 3 panels, hand-carved from a fine specimen of the dark handsome natural Indian "Seesum" or Blackwood. It is one mass of beautiful and delicate filigree work and tracery and is a magnificent specimen of the handiwork of an expert in this style of carving. Tables, chairs, and other pieces of similar material and workmanship. Inspection is invited.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

CARPETS.

Great Clearing Sale.

We have just purchased from a firm who are closing out their business the entire balance of stock consisting of

RUGS (Foreign and Domestic),
OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS,
from 1 to 2 yds. wide, from 3 to 10 yds. long; also,

Lace Curtains,

Brussels, Irish Points, Tambour and Nottinghams, and offer all

AT ABOUT 1-2 PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

he has for so doing, for, sad though it seems, she would greedily devour all her eggs. She refuses food, and after a few days generally dies. I have known a few to live in captivity after breeding, but they were rare exceptions.

"In about four weeks the eggs will hatch out and the glass houses will be alive with lively, funny young sticklebacks. The whole family life will have been fully seen, for even the bright yellow eggs can be plainly seen through the apertures in the nests. They are pugnacious fish, and try to fight through the glass. If they could get at each other the males would fight to the death. There are other strange nest builders among fish," concluded the old man, "but these are the most amusing, and the only ones easy to raise and keep in captivity."

CITY AND VICINITY

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Charles Russell, the negro who was arrested Friday night on suspicion of being responsible for the death of Mrs. Sarah Winters, was taken before Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and was committed without bail to await the action of the Coroner.

—Walter Destler, the iceman, of 616 Fifth Street, who was arrested Saturday on a charge of kicking nine-year-old Fannie Dansen of 354 First Avenue, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday and held in $300 bail to answer.

—Abel Southard, the four-year-old son of a fireman on the elevated railroad, living at 341 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, was instantly killed yesterday morning by falling four stories down an airshaft at his parents' home.

—John Glover, a negro iceman, was yesterday held for trial by Magistrate Crane for having hit Thomas Terrell of 269 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street on the head with a stone, inflicting severe injury.

Brooklyn.

—Patrolman Dixon of the Ralph Avenue Precinct saw two men acting in a suspicious manner early yesterday morning in Jefferson Avenue, near Bushwick Avenue. They ran and he pursued them. They left behind fifteen boxes of cigars and several woolen jackets that had been stolen from the liquor store of August Mayland, at 1,195 Bushwick Avenue.

—There were 519 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday noon, the death rate being 24.6 in every thousand of the population. The principal causes of death were: Diarrheal diseases, 181; tubercular diseases, 60; pneumonia, 21; nephritis, 20; diphtheria, 15. There were 130 marriages and 400 births.

—The new chapel of the Convent of the Precious Blood, Putnam, near Bedford Avenue, was opened to the public yesterday, and there were special services in honor of the Feast of the Precious Blood. The Rev. E. W. McCarty of St. Augustine's Church preached the sermon at vespers.

—Arthur Sherman, thirteen years old, of 96 Stockton Street was shot in the left shoulder yesterday while at play in the yard in the rear of his home. The name of the person who fired the shot is not known.

—The St. James Temperance Society of St. James's Roman Catholic Church has presented to its former spiritual director, the Rev. Peter A. Matthews, a gold chalice valued at $150. The Rev. Father Flynn made the presentation address.

—About 150 members of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. E., will start to-day for Atlantic City, N. J., where the annual reunion of the order is to be held.

—The body of John J. Lafarty, who had no home, was found floating in the water in front of the Mediterranean Stores yesterday. It was taken to the Morgue.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet this afternoon, and will in all probability elect A successor to the late Alderman at Large Charles R. Karutz.

—The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge will hold their monthly meeting this afternoon if it is possible to get a quorum.

—The Kings County Board of Supervisors will met to-day.

Long Island.

—The property owners in the vicinity of Shinnecock Bay have organized an association to consult with the State and Federal authorities relative to the canal being built and its outlet from Shinnecock Bay. The officers of the association are: President—James C. Carter; First Vice President—M

Monday
July 8-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

THE OFF-YEAR IN POLITICS

Elections in November in Only Twelve States.

SENATORS WHO MUST SOON GO

Connecticut Will Vote in October—Offices to be Filled, Terms of Service, and Present Occupants.

This will be a year of few elections. In most of the States the elections of last year, resulting in the choice of Congressional and legislative representatives, brought to a stop for about two years all activity at the polls, excepting over merely local controversies. The few local elections held since the Fall elections of 1894 have been spiritless, for the most part, and it was not until the introduction of National questions, and particularly the money question, into the State campaigns of this year that they began to interest.

State elections will be held on Nov. 5 in twelve States, as follows: Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and in the Territory of Utah, which will, by that time, have about complied with all the conditions required of it to make it a State. Oregon, Rhode Island, Michigan, and Wisconsin held elections early in the year. An election will be held in Connecticut on Oct. 7 for town officers and to pass upon a proposed redistricting of the State Senate.

The look ahead at the elections of 1896 is highly interesting, not only because a President and Vice President are to be chosen, but because a new House of Representatives must be elected, and the fate of twenty-nine Senators, whose terms will expire in 1897, will be affected by the determination of contests in their States.

The Senators of the United States whose terms will expire in 1897 are James L. Pugh, (Dem.,) Alabama; James K. Jones, (Dem.,) Arkansas; George C. Perkins, (Rep.,) California; Henry M. Teller, (Rep.,) Colorado; Orville H. Platt, (Rep.,) Connecticut; Wilkinson Call, (Dem.,) Florida; John B. Gordon, (Dem.,) Georgia; Fred T. Dubois, (Rep.,) Idaho; John M. Palmer, (Dem.,) Illinois; Daniel W. Voorhees, (Dem.,) Indiana; William B. Allison, (Rep.,) Iowa; William A. Peffer, (Pop.,) Kansas; J. C. S. Blackburn, (Dem.,) Kentucky; Newton C. Blanchard, (Dem.,) Louisiana; Charles H. Gibson, (Dem.,) Maryland; George G. Vest, (Dem.,) Missouri; John P. Jones, (Rep.,) Nevada; Jacob H. Gallinger, (Rep.,) New-Hampshire; David B. Hill, (Dem.,) New-York; Jeter C. Pritchard, (Rep.,) North Carolina; Henry C. Hansbrough, (Rep.,) North Dakota; Calvin S. Brice, (Dem.,) Ohio; John H. Mitchell, (Rep.,) Oregon; James D. Cameron, (Rep.,) Pennsylvania; John L. M. Irby, (Dem.,) South Carolina; James H. Kyle, (Pop.,) South Dakota; Justin H. Morrill, (Rep.,) Vermont; Watson C. Squire, (Rep.,) Washington; William F. Vilas, (Dem.,) Wisconsin.

The State Legislature, to be chosen in August, 1896, in Alabama will elect the successor to Senator Pugh. In Arkansas the successor to Senator Jones will be chosen by the Legislature to be elected in September, 1896. The successor to Senator Teller will be chosen by the Legislature to be elected in 1896. Senator Platt's successor will be elected in Connecticut by the Legislature to be chosen in 1895. The election in Florida of a successor to Senator Call will be made by the Legislature to be chosen next November. In Georgia the Legislature that is to elect the successor to Senator Gordon will not be chosen until 1896. In Idaho, Senator Dubois's successor will be elected by a Legislature to be chosen in the general election of 1896.

The entire Assembly and one-half the Senate of Illinois, to elect a successor to Senator Palmer, will be chosen in November, 1896. The successor to Senator Voorhees of Indiana will be chosen by the Legislature to be elected next year. Senator Allison of Iowa will be succeeded by a Senator to be chosen by the Legislature elected Nov. 5. The Senator from Kansas, to succeed William A. Peffer, will be elected by an entirely new Legislature, to be chosen Nov. 5, 1896. The election in Kentucky, besides being an interesting contest for State offices, is important for half the seats in the Assembly, that will choose Senator Blackburn's successor. The successor of Senator Blanchard, (Dem.,) of Louisiana will be elected by the session of the Legislature to be held in May, 1896.

The successor to Senator Gibson of Maryland will be elected by the fourteen Senators and all of the lower house of a Legislature to be chosen Nov. 5. In Missouri, the successor to Senator Vest, (Dem.,) will be chosen by the Legislature to be elected in November, 1896, at which time also Nevada will choose a Legislature that will elect a successor to Senator John P. Jones, (Rep.) On the same day New-Hampshire will elect a Legislature to choose a successor to Senator Gallinger, (Rep.,) and New-York will elect, with the 50 Senators to be elected this November, 150 Assemblymen, who will elect the successor to Senator Hill, (Dem.) North Carolina will elect a successor to Senator Pritchard in January, 1897, the Legislature to choose the Senator to be elected in November, 1896, also, in January, 1897, North Dakota will elect a successor to Senator Hansbrough, (Rep.) Ohio will elect the successor to Senator Brice, (Dem.,) in the same month. Oregon will elect the successor to Senator Mitchell, (Rep.) In Pennsylvania a successor will be chosen for Senator Cameron, (Rep.) South Carolina will elect a successor to Senator Irby by the Legislature to be chosen in November, 1896.

South Dakota's Senator, now Kyle, (Pop.,) will be elected in January, 1897, by the Legislature to be chosen in November, 1896. The successor of Senator Morrill, (Rep.,) Vermont, will be chosen by the Legislature to be elected in 1896. Washington will next year choose a Legislature that must elect the successor to Senator Squire, (Rep.,) about the same time that Wisconsin is to chose a successor to Senator Vilas, (Dem.) Utah will probably be prepared, by the election of Nov. 5, to elect two Senators, to be seated in 1896.

In Georgia it is expected that there will be a new election for Representative in Congress in the Tenth District, in which J. C. C. Black was returned as re-elected. "Tom" Watson asserted fraud in the election, and to remove all question about it the two candidates will resubmit themselves to the voters of the district. A vacancy having been created in the Sixth Massachusetts District, by the death of Representative William Cogswell, an election to supply the place will probably be held Nov. 5. Representative Myron B. Wright of Pennsylvania, elected in 1894, died Nov. 13, soon after his re-election, and the Fifteenth District elected James H. Codding as his successor.

Connecticut, Oct. 7.

Town elections throughout the State, at which the people will vote upon the Constitutional amendments adopted by the last Legislature to redistrict the Senate.

Iowa, Nov. 5.

Governor, (term two years,) to succeed Frank D. Jackson, (Rep.)
Lieutenant Governor, (term two years,) to succeed Warren S. Dungan, (Rep.)
Superintendent of Public Instruction, (term two years,) to succeed Henry Sabin, (Rep.)
Railway Commissioner, (term three years,) to succeed George W. Perkins, (Rep.)
Judge of the Supreme Court, (term six years,) to succeed Josiah Given, (Rep.)
A Legislature to elect a United States Senator to succeed William B. Allison, whose term will expire March 3, 1897.

Kansas, Nov. 5.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, (term one year,) to succeed David Martin, (Rep.)
There will also be elections for half of the county officers in each county in the State.

Kentucky, Nov. 5.

Governor, (term four years,) to succeed John Young Brown, (Dem.)
Lieutenant Governor, (term four years,) to succeed M. C. Alford, (Dem.)
Secretary of State, (term four years,) to succeed John W. Headley, (Dem.)
Treasurer, (term four years,) to succeed H. S. Hale, (Dem.)
Auditor, (term four years,) to succeed L. C. Norman, (Dem.)
Superintendent of Public Instruction, (term four years,) to succeed E. Porter Thompson, (Dem.)
Commissioner of Agriculture, (term four years,) to succeed Nicholas McDowell, (Dem.)
Attorney General, (term four years,) to succeed W. J. Hendricks, (Dem.)
Adjutant General, (term four years,) to succeed A. J. Gross, (Dem.)
Register of Land Office, (term four years,) to succeed G. E. Swango, (Dem.)
Railroad Commissioners, (term four years,) to succeed C. C. McCord, Urey Woodson, Charles B. Poyntz, (Dem.)
Also one Judge of the Court of Appeals, (term eight years,) in the Louisville district, to succeed Major George B. Easton; also a Legislature, which will elect a Senator of the United States in place of J. C. S. Blackburn, whose term will expire March 3, 1897.

Maryland, Nov. 5.

Governor, (term four years,) to succeed Frank Brown, (Dem.)
Controller, (term two years,) to succeed Marion De Kalb Smith, (Dem.)
Attorney General, (term four years,) to succeed John P. Poe, (Dem.)
Also, the lower house of the General Assembly and fourteen Senators. The General Assembly will elect a Senator of the United States to succeed Charles H. Gibson, (Dem.,) whose term will expire March 3, 1897; also a State Treasurer, (term two years,) to succeed Spencer C. Jones, (Dem.) In the Sixth Judicial Circuit, composed of the Counties of Frederick and Montgomery, an Associate Justice will be elected for fifteen years to succeed James B. Henderson, (Dem.,) appointed by the Governor, to succeed John T. Vinton, (Rep.,) retired on account of age. In each county a State's Attorney and Sheriff will be elected, and in several of the counties County Commissioners and Clerks of the Circuit Court.

Massachusetts, Nov. 5.

Governor, (term one year,) to succeed Frederick T. Greenhalge, (Rep.)
Lieutenant Governor, (term one year,) to succeed Roger Wolcott, (Rep.)
Secretary, (term one year,) to succeed William M. Olin, (Rep.)
Treasurer and Receiver General, (term one year,) to succeed Edwin P. Shaw, (Rep.)
Auditor, (term one year,) to succeed John W. Kimball, (Rep.)
Attorney General, (term one year,) to succeed Hosea M. Knowlton, (Rep.)
An Executive Council of eight members, of whom seven are Republicans.
A new Legislature, to succeed the present Senate of 40, of whom 35 are Republicans, and a House of Representatives of 240 members, of whom 206 are Republicans.
Also a Sheriff, Register of Deeds, and Treasurer in each of the fourteen counties. All are elected for three years, and all are Republicans or Democrats indorsed by Republicans. One County Commissioner in each county; two special Commissioners in each county; probably a Representative in Congress from the Sixth District, to succeed the late William Cogswell.

Mississippi, Nov. 5.

Governor, (term four years,) to succeed John M. Stone, (Dem.)
Lieutenant Governor, (term four years,) to succeed M. M. Evans, (Dem.)
Secretary of State, (term four years,) to succeed George M. Govan, (Dem.)
Attorney General, (term four years,) to succeed Frank Johnston, (Dem.)
Auditor General, (term four years,) to succeed W. W. Stone, (Dem.)
Treasurer, (term four years,) to succeed J. J. Evans, (Dem.)
Superintendent of Education, (term four years,) to succeed T. R. Preston, (Dem.)
Land Commissioner, (term four years,) to succeed Edgar S. Wilson, (Dem.)
Revenue Agent, (term four years,) to succeed Wirt Adams, (Dem.)
Clerk of the Supreme Court, (term four years,) to succeed Oliver Clifton, (Dem.)
Three Railroad Commissioners, (term four years,) to succeed Walter McLaunin, J. F. Sessions, J. H. Askew, (Dem.)
A Legislature that will elect a United States Senator to succeed James Z. George, whose term will expire March 3, 1899. The Legislature will elect at the first sitting of the four years' term for which it is elected.
A Sheriff, Chancery Clerk, Circuit Clerk, Treasurer, Assessor, Surveyor, Coroner and Ranger, and five members of the Board of Supervisors are to be chosen for each of the seventy-five counties of the State, together with from three to five Justices of the Peace and constables in the five Supervisors' districts of the same counties.

Nebraska, Nov. 5.

Justice of the Supreme Court, (term six years,) to succeed T. L. Norval, (Rep.)
Two Regents of the State University, (term six years,) to succeed C. H. Morrill and T. L. Knight, (Rep.)

New-Jersey, Nov. 5.

Governor, (term three years,) to succeed George T. Werts, (Dem.)
Seven State Senators, (term three years,) to succeed S. D. Hoffman (Rep.) of Atlantic County, H. D. Winton (Dem.) of Bergen County, E. C. Stokes (Rep.) of Cumberland County, W. S. Daly (Dem.) of Hudson County, W. H. Skirm (Rep.) of Mercer County, E. C. Drake (Dem.) of Morris County, G. G. Smith (Rep.) of Ocean County.
Also an entire Assembly of sixty members.

New-York, Nov. 5.

Secretary of State, (term three years,) to succeed John Palmer, (Rep.)
Controller, (term three years,) to succeed James B. Roberts, (Rep.)
Treasurer, (term three years,) to succeed Addison B. Colvin, (Rep.)
Attorney General, (term three years,) to succeed Theodore D. Hancock, (Rep.)
State Engineer and Surveyor, (term three years,) to succeed Campbell W. Adams, (Rep.)
Judge of the Court of Appeals, (term fourteen years,) to succeed Francis M. Finch, (Rep.)
Also an entire Legislature to consist of fifty Senators, for terms of three years, and one hundred and fifty Assemblymen, for terms of one year each. The Senators chosen at this election will participate in the election of a United States Senator to succeed David B. Hill, whose term will expire March 3, 1897. There will be also chosen at this election twelve Judges of the Supreme Court, (term fourteen years,) in the eight judicial districts. These are new offices created by the Constitution which took effect Jan. 1, 1895. The First and Second Judicial Districts will each choose three judges, the remaining six districts one judge each.
In New-York County and City there will be elected:
County Clerk, (term two years,) to succeed Henry D. Purroy, (Dem.)
Register of Deeds, (term two years,) to succeed Ferdinand Levy, (Dem.)
Two Judges of the City Court, (term six years,) to succeed Robert A. Van Wyck (Dem.) and Joseph E. Newburger, (Dem.)
Judge of Court of General Sessions, (to fill unexpired term of Randolph B. Martine, (Dem.,) to succeed Thomas Allison, (Rep.,) appointed by Gov. Morton to fill vacancy.
Judge of Court of General Sessions, (term fourteen years,) under a law creating an additional Judge.
Also, in the Tenth Congressional District, a Representative in Congress, (term two years,) to succeed Andrew J. Campbell, (Rep.,) deceased.
In Kings County and Brooklyn there are to be elected:
County Judge, (term six years,) to succeed Henry A. Moore, (Dem.)
Surrogate, (term six years,) to succeed George B. Abbott, (Dem.)
District Attorney, (term three years,) to succeed James W. Ridgway, (Dem.)
Two Coroners, (term three years,) to succeed Joseph A. Kene (Dem.) and Joseph M. Creamer, (Dem.)
County Judges will be chosen in twenty-four counties, District Attorneys in thirty-five counties, and County Clerks and Treasurers in ten counties.
A vote will also be taken upon the proposition to bond the State in the sum of $9,000,000, to be applied to the deepening of the Erie and Oswego Canals from seven to nine feet.

Ohio, Nov. 5.

Governor, (term two years,) to succeed William McKinley, (Rep.)
Lieutenant Governor, (term two years,) to succeed Andrew L. Harris, (Rep.)
Auditor of State, (term four years,) to succeed E. W. Poe, (Rep.)
Treasurer of State, (term two years,) to succeed William T. Cope, (Rep.)
Judge of Supreme Court, (term five years,) to succeed Thaddeus A. Winshall, (Rep.)
Attorney General, (term two years,) to succeed John K. Richards, (Rep.)
Clerk of Supreme Court, (term three years,) to succeed Josiah B. Allen, (Rep.)
Member of Board of Public Works, (term three years,) to succeed Edward L. Lybarger, (Rep.)
There will also be elected a Legislature which will elect a successor to United States Senator Calvin S. Brice, whose term will expire March 3, 1897.

Pennsylvania, Nov. 5.

State Treasurer, (term three years,) to succeed Samuel M. Jackson, (Rep.)
Also seven Judges of the Superior Court, (term ten years,) a court recently created by the Legislature and filled by Gov. Hastings by the appointment of Judges James A. Beaver, John J. Wickham, E. N. Willard, George B. Orlady, Charles E. Rice, Howard J. Reeder, (Rep.,) Henry J. McCarthy, (Dem.) The law provides that one member of the court shall be a member of the minority party, no voter in the State being permitted to vote for more than six of the seven Judges.

South Carolina, Aug. 20.

An election will be held in South Carolina Aug. 20 for delegates to a convention to meet in September to frame a State Constitution.

Utah, Nov. 5.

Governor, (term four years,) to succeed C. W. West, (Dem.,) appointed by President Cleveland.
Secretary of State, (term four years,) to succeed C. C. Richards, (Dem.,) appointed by President Cleveland.
Attorney General, (term four years,) to succeed J. W. Judd, United States Attorney, (Dem.,) appointed by President Cleveland.
Auditor, (term four years,) to succeed John T. Caine, (Dem.,) appointed by Gov. West.
Treasurer, (term four years,) to succeed J. W. Whitehead, Jr., (Dem.,) appointed by Gov. West.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, (term four years,) to succeed T. B. Lewis, Territorial Commissioner of Schools, (Dem.,) appointed by Supreme Court.
Representative in Congress, (term two years,) to succeed Frank J. Cannon, (Rep.,) elected Nov. 6, 1894.
Three Supreme Court Judges, (terms three, five, and seven years, to be determined by drawing, after election,) to succeed S. A. Merritt, W. H. King, H. W. Smith, (Dem.,) appointed by President Cleveland; George W. Bartch, (Rep.,) appointed by President Harrison.
Also, a Legislature which will be entitled to choose two Senators of the United States.

Virginia, Nov. 5.

Members of the House of Delegates, being the entire membership, and one-half (twenty) of the State Senate. The Senators chosen this year will participate in the election of a Senator of the United States, to succeed John W. Daniel, (Dem.)

HONEST MONEY LIFE OF TRADE

JAMES C. FARGO'S IDEA OF THE WILDCAT NOTIONS OF FINANCE.

By Its Own Weight, He Believes, the Silver Craze Will Fall—Prosperity for All Is in Sight.

There is a general feeling in the business community that the signs of the times are very auspicious, so far as the silver craze is concerned. This view is continually supported by advices received at the Chamber of Commerce, both by person and by letter. It is not confined alone to the merchant or banker, but it is reflected in every avenue of business.

Among the more prominent ones who have been careful observers of the trend of things is James C. Fargo, President of the American Express Company. Mr. Fargo has a good opportunity of gauging the situation among the masses and the classes, and had this to say as to the outlook:

"It seems to me pretty evident that the silver craze is subsiding. All signs indicate this. It would be a very good thing if it were buried 400 feet deep, and could not be resurrected. It is nothing more nor less than the echo of the greenback inflation that occurred a few years ago.

"I do not believe that the silver craze will cut a serious figure in the business world much longer. It seems to be on the wane, and the one thing that is bringing this about more than any other is the constantly improving business situation. Our business has been slowly improving for several months. We noticed it first in New-England, then in the Middle States, and finally all over the country.

"I am confident that the promised prosperity will be permanent. With farmers, mechanics, and everybody at work, I do not imagine you will hear much more of the silver question. Unless I am very much mistaken, the 'silver-tongued orator' has had his day. Honest money is the life of trade, and people will certainly not be carried away with any wildcat notions of finance.

"I am persuaded that the silver craze has spent its force; and were it not for the politician, it would soon drop out of sight. Of course, the political parties are making the most of the issue, in the hope of getting all the votes they can; but it is my honest opinion that no President can be elected on any but a sound-money platform. Indeed, I feel sure that the Presidential candidates will have to declare their position on the money question before they can enter upon the campaign.

"The great mass of the people are imbued with good common sense, and they certainly will not elect a man to the Presidency who has any notions regarding the currency question that are not sound and in line with the best experience.

"I am opposed, of course, to free silver, but I feel so confident the sound-money cause will triumph and that the silver craze will fall by its own weight, that I do not think it will be necessary for me to advance any arguments to support the work the Chamber of Commerce is doing.

"I am confident that the prosperity in sight for all the people, as I see it reflected in every line of business, will be the most effective argument against fallacious financial schemes."

WOULD NOT PAY WHEN HER "GIG" WON

Lizzie Banks Has William Gunther Arrested for Selling Policy Slips.

William Gunther, twenty-nine years old, of 548 West Fifty-seventh Street, was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday under the name of James Murray, for violating the anti-gambling laws by selling policy slips.

The complainant, a young mulatto named Lizzie Banks of 224 West Sixty-fourth Street, played a ten-cent "gig" with Gunther last Monday. After the drawing Gunther, she alleges, gave her a slip indicating that her "gig" had not won. Subsequently she heard that the "gig" in question came out at the drawing, netting her 100 to 1. She demanded the money of Gunther, and he refused to pay. She reported the matter to Acting Captain Chapman of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who sent a detective to arrest Gunther.

On the way to the station Gunther attempted to throw away a bunch of fifty policy slips.

Magistrate Mott committed the prisoner in $500 bail for trial. He was subsequently bailed by Eugene Brown, who offered as security the house 140 West Forty-sixth Street, in which he swore he had an equity of $10,000.

Arrested for Forgery in Grove City.

Erving Ellsworth McCloy was arrested Saturday on a warrant charging him with forgery in Grove City, Penn. The cashier of the Grove City Bank, William E. Graham, makes the complaint. No amount is named in the warrant.

McCloy said in the Tombs Police Court yesterday that he knew of no wrong he had committed and that he was perfectly willing to go to Grove City. Magistrate Deuel remanded him to Headquarters to await requisition papers.

Mr. Gompers Challenged to a Debate.

It was reported yesterday that the Twenty-eighth Ward branch of the Socialist-Labor Party in Brooklyn had challenged Samuel Gompers, ex-President of the American Federation of Labor, to take part in a debate on the Socialist question Tuesday evening, at 1,245 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Years ago Mr. Gompers was himself a Socialist, but now he is opposed to Socialism.

Two Fugitive Boys Captured.

NEWARK, N. J., July 7.—John Hart, aged seventeen, no home, and Charles Walters, aged eighteen, of Rahway, two of the thirteen boys who escaped from the Jamesburg Reform School three weeks ago, were captured here to-day, and are held at Police Headquarters. The boys are true to their companion fugitives, and will not inform the police where the other eleven are.

CANDIDATES ARE RETIRING

Republicans Not Making Extravagant Claims in New-Jersey.

FEWER MEN AMBITIOUS TO MAKE A RACE

The A. P. A. Expected to Cut a Considerable Figure Next Fall—Ambassador Runyon to be Asked To Lead the Democrats.

TRENTON, July 7.—The number of Republican candidates for Governor is diminishing. Mercer County announces that it will have no "favorite son" to offer to the convention, and that Senator William H. Skirm, who has generally been regarded as Mercer's candidate, has refused the honor, and that ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan has twice been complimented by the Mercer delegation, and will not have any complimentary votes this year. He is not regarded as a candidate by the Mercer leaders, although he announces himself a candidate, and may come into the convention with a delegation made up of votes from other parts of the State.

Gen. E. Burd Grubb is too much engrossed in business to make any fight for the nomination, and unless it is given to him in appreciation of what he did in exposing the Hudson County frauds, he does not want it.

Franklin L. Murphy, the Republican Chairman of the State Committee, is not likely to get the Essex County delegation, and in all likelihood will drop out of the fight before the convention meets.

Elias S. Ward of Essex County will be the choice of that delegation.

In Camden County a lively fight is expected because of an attempt that will be made to secure a solid delegation for Senator Maurice A. Rogers, who has announced himself as the candidate of the so-called "patriotic" societies of the State. There are two reasons why he has opposition in his own county. One is that certain leaders are opposed to him because of his attempt to set up an independent delegation two years ago for the First Congressional Convention, and secondly, there are those who are afraid that if he gets into the convention with a solid representation from Camden, augmented by the scattering vote that will be secured by these patriotic societies, he may be selected on the first ballot.

The fight narrows itself down to Senator Foster M. Voorhees of Union, John Kean, Jr., of the same county; Elias Ward of Essex, John W. Griggs of Passaic, and Sheriff John J. Toffey of Hudson. There is said to be an interesting family quarrel in both Union and Hudson. John Kean, Jr., who was the candidate three years ago, is a wealthy young bachelor, identified with numerous corporations. He is determined to have the nomination at all hazards. In a preliminary skirmish during the past week Kean "downed" the City Hall people, who were opposed to him. Mayor Rankin is trying to deliver a majority of the Elizabeth delegation to Foster Voorhees. He is very bitter against Kean. Kean and Voorhees are friendly, and have agreed not to disagree, no matter what may be the result of this contest for the Union County delegation, but Rankin's strange actions have alienated many of Voorhees's friends, and it is doubtful whether the young Senator will be in any way successful in Elizabeth.

In Hudson County, the Republican League, which is 8,000 strong, is going to make a fight for Sheriff Toffey. Mayor Wanser and City Controller Samuel Dickinson are trying to get control of the delegation. The league people intend to show the leaders that the young men hold the key to the situation, and that the delegation set up will be for Toffey, and that they will go where it suits them best, despite of any dictation on the part of the City Hall "bosses."

Senator Voorhees, Chairman of the investigation committee, denies that the committee has concluded its work. Private business of the members of the committee demands that a vacation be taken, and the work will be resumed in September, when certain municipal abuses in Hudson County will be taken up and considered. After they are through in Hudson, the members of the committee will go to Essex County.

The Democrats of New-Jersey are becoming more confident every day that they will be successful at the polls next November. This faith is based upon the fact that New-Jersey is naturally a Democratic State and that the Democratic Party has been purged of those leaders who led it into errors that caused a revulsion of popular sentiment. The very shallow pretense at reform made by the Republicans, their strong affiliation with corporations, and their failure to provide the legislation on the promise of which many Republicans were elected, will contribute to the defeat of the Republican Party.

Allan L. McDermott, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, gives it as his unbiased opinion that the Democrats can easily win, because the legislation that the Republicans have effected is nothing but humbug, and when analyzed, it will be found that there was more politics than reform in it. The failure of the Legislature to reduce the cost of the judiciary, to place the Clerks of the State courts on a salary instead of allowing them to collect enormous fees, the repudiation of reform legislation in the special session, and the passage of rank partisan measures instead, will operate very strongly against the party.

Mr. McDermott gives it as his opinion that the Republicans will nominate John Kean. His inside information leads him to believe that everything has been "cut and dried" for the millionaire statesman of Union County, and that the Democrats will have no trouble whatever in defeating him. "We can beat John Kean hands down, and do it with a handsome majority," was the way he expressed it. He stated that John Kean would be defeated for the same reason that he was three years ago. He is wanted by the Republican politicians, because he is a liberal contributor to the State campaign fund. He is disliked by the average voter, because he is supposed to be thoroughly wedded to corporations, and his candidacy is urged by the representatives of the corporations.

If Chancellor McGill persists in refusing to be a candidate for Governor, an effort will be made to have Theodore Runyon resign as Ambassador to Germany and become a candidate. This was one of the things that led United States Senator James Smith, Jr., to go to Germany for his Summer vacation. He is to try to induce Ambassador Runyon to consent.

PHILOLOGISTS IN CLEVELAND

Many Papers to be Read at Their Annual Meeting, Beginning Tuesday.

The American Philological Association will meet this year at Cleveland, Ohio, where its twenty-seventh annual session will open, at Western Reserve University, next Tuesday, at 3 P. M. The President, Prof. John Henry Wright, will deliver his annual address that evening on "The Function of the Imagination in Classical Philology. The regular sessions are to be held in Clark Hall. A local committee, headed by Prof. S. B. Platner of Adelbert College is looking after the comfort of the expected philologists.

A large number of papers will be read during the meeting, among the contributors being H. F. De Cou and Prof. F. W. Kelsey, University of Michigan; Prof. E. W. Fay, Washington and Lee University; Prof. H. N. Fowler and Dr. W. H. Hulme, Adelbert College; Prof. Karl P. Harrington, University of North Carolina; Prof. W. A. Merrill, University of California; Prof. B. Perrin, Yale University; Dr. Ernest Riess, New-York; Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, Yonkers, N. Y., and Prof. M. S. Slaughter, Iowa College. It is announced by the Secretary, Herbert Weir Smyth, that the committee appointed to consider the amount of time to be given to Latin and Greek in the college preparatory course will make its report.

Last of the McGloin Gang Arrested.

George Slevin, an old-time criminal and the last of the old McGloin Gang, was a prisoner in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. He was arrested Saturday night on a charge of stealing $215 and an umbrella from Jeremiah Kerrigan.

Slevin protested his innocence when arrested, but he was fully identified by Kerrigan, and Magistrate Flammer held him in $1,000 bail for trial.

ALLEGED "GROWLERS" ARRESTED

Six Men Charged with Attempting to Take Money from a Sailor in Twelfth Avenue Late at Night.

Six men, alleged to be members of the "Growler Gang," which has robbed a number of persons along the North River recently, were arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

Policeman Haughey, standing in the shadow of Eastmans abattoir, Fifty-ninth Street and Twelfth Avenue, late Saturday night, saw the gang stop a sailor and demand his money. A patrol wagon, filled with policemen, had been stationed a short distance away and Haughey signaled to them for assistance.

The gang, hearing the whistle and seeing Haughey, tried to escape. Flight to the street was impossible, but there were ways aquatic and subterranean, and these the "Growlers" sought.

Over the edge of the dock, like rats, into the water they went with a great splashing and spluttering. Haughey and his men found a passage to the reverse side of the bulkhead, and they managed to pull out and pack in the patrol wagon six stalwart "Growlers."

The men gave their names and addresses as James Devine, 312 West Forty-ninth Street; Frank Stewart, 553 West Fifty-third Street; William Kelly, 454 West Twenty-seventh Street; James Halpin, 543 West Fifty-ninth Street; John Hennesy, 515 West Fifty-fifth Street, and William King, 1,092 Third Avenue.

When the prisoners were arraigned, each declared that he was a hard-working, respectable citizen. The policeman swore that they were on the dock every night, drinking beer bought with money taken from sailors.

Magistrate Mott said he would give them all a chance to prove their respectability, and continued the case till to-day.

POOR NEED NOT FAST IN LENT

FRIDAYS THE ONLY DAYS FOR ABSTINENCE BY CATHOLICS.

The Rev. Father Ducey Asserts that a Decree to That Effect Has Been Issued by Pope Leo XIII.

The Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church in this city, is authority for the statement that the Pope has promulgated a decree abolishing all days of abstinence in the year, except Fridays, even during Lent. This decree, however, is applicable only to poor persons and their families.

That such a Papal decree had been issued his been surmised in Catholic circles for some time. That it was an absolute fact the Rev. Father Ducey assured a reporter for The New-York Times last night.

"It is absolutely correct and authentic," Father Ducey said. "While I have not seen the official document sent to the Bishops of the United States, the information came to me from a most trustworthy Roman correspondent about two months ago.

"It has seemed to me for years that this legislation in favor of the hard-working poor was most necessary. What a hardship to ask men and women whose fare is always meagre, doubtful, and uncertain, to practice a denial that robs them of their strength and unfits them for the proper discharge of their duties and labor, when the comfortable, the well-to-do, and the rich and luxurious, feasting sumptuously every day, enjoying the turtle and the terrapin, find fault, as I have known them to do, with the hardships of the holy season of Lent. But now, praise to God and to Leo XIII., there is an end to starvation and disease from decayed fish for the poor. They can now enjoy the luxury, not of sirloin and tenderloin, but they will appreciate a good piece of corned beef and enjoy the happiness of a round steak.

"Many of the ecclesiastics in this country have felt for years that the burden of denial placed on the shoulders and consciences of the struggling and hard-working poor was more than a hardship, almost a martyrdom. They have been obliged to observe the strict abstinence of the Lenten season, to go forth from their ill-ventilated and unhealthy homes to work in the poisoned atmosphere of shops and sweat-shops without proper sustenance.

"It is that this decree of the Holy Father has been promulgated in the western part of the United States, and I presume the Archbishop of New-York will convey this glad news to the poor in the Archdiocese of New-York when he has formulated an announcement."

HONOR TO THE HEROES OF MARYLAND

Mayor Schieren's Committee for Long Island Battle Celebration.

The one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the battle of Long Island will be celebrated in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Aug. 27, when a granite shaft in memory of the sons of Maryland who died in that memorable struggle will be unveiled. The shaft will be placed on Lookout Hill.

Mayor Schieren has appointed the following committee to look after the welfare of the guests from Maryland:

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, William Berri, Col. Loomis L. Langdon, Benjamin D. Silliman, ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, George A. Price, Abraham Abrahams, Edward Annan, John Arbuckle, Frank Bailey, Col. Andrew D. Baird, Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, Thomas T. Barr, Dr. Homer L. Bartlett, Henry Batterman, James S. Bearns, James D. Bell, Congressman Charles G. Bennett, Martin E. Berry, Eugene G. Blackford, Benjamin F. Blair, David A. Boody, Campbell C. Broun, George V. Brower, James C. Brower, William Brown, William C. Bryant, L. S. Burnham, Alexander Cameron, S. B. Chittenden, William M. Cole, O. M. Denton, J. G. Dittmer, Norman S. Dike, Claus Doescher, Theodore E. Dreier, Marshall S. Driggs, Silas B. Dutcher, William N. Dykman, Dr. Finch, Judge D. Fairchild, James Gascoine, Nelson J. Gates, John Gibb, Robinson Gill, S. M. Griswold, Edward M. Grout, Crowell Hadden, the Rev. Charles H. Hall, D.D., William H. Hamilton, Joseph C. Hendrix, Henry Hentz, William Hester, William E. Horwill, B. H. Huntington, H. E. Hutchinson, Darwin R. James, John G. Jenkins, Ditmas Jewell, Jesse Johnson, J. Kelley, Charles Kiehl, Gen. Horatio C. King, Albert L. Lamb, William T. Lane, Joseph Liebmann, Edward F. Linton, Clement Lockitt, A. A. Low, John Loughran, William H. Lyon, James Matthews, Henry W. Maxwell, Moses May, James McKeen, Gen. James McLeer, James McMahon, Edward Merritt.

Gen. J. V. Meserole, Cord Meyer, Frederick Middendorf, Charles A. Moore, Charles Naeher, Albro J. Newton, Henry J. Oldring, Alexander E. Orr, Timothy Perry, Frederick G. Pitcher, Clark D. Rhinehart, Henry E. Roehr, Remsen Rushmore, Charles H. Russell, Frederick A. Schroder, John E. Searles, George P. Sheldon, Edward M. Shepard, William E. Sinn, Howard M. Smith, Bryan H. Smith, Thomas C. Smith, George H. Southard, N. T. Sprague, Frank Squier, the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., J. S. T. Stranahan, Augustus Van Wyck, William C. Wallace, Frederick A. Ward, A. P. Wells, A. D. Wheelock, George W. White, Stephen V. White, Henry N. Whitney, John W. Wilson, John Winslow Jesse C. Woodhull, Timothy L. Woodruff, John B. Woodward, Frederick W. Wurster, Charles T. Young, Richard Young.

Among the guests will be Gov. Brown of Maryland and his staff; the Fifth Regiment, Maryland Veteran Corps; the Maryland Society, and delegates from all the Maryland societies in adjacent States.

The Montauk Club, Brooklyn, will be the general headquarters.

Fined for Annoying Women.

John Griffen, twenty-five years old, of 190 West Thirty-second Street, amused himself Saturday evening at the corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue by putting his pet squirrel upon the shoulders and backs of passing young women. The young women mistook the animal for a rat and screamed. Policeman Kelsey put a stop to Griffen's practical joke by arresting him. In the Yorkville Court, yesterday, Magistrate Mott fined him $5.

Found Dead in Her Room.

NEWARK, N. J., July 7.—Miss Alma Meyer, a pretty Hebrew girl, twenty years old, who had been visiting at the residence of her brother-in-law, Carl Sternberg, a New-York broker, at 430 Orange Street, was found dead in her room this morning, having been asphyxiated by gas. Miss Meyer had been in this country about one year, much of her time having been spent with her aunt at Nyack, N. Y.

BIGGEST OF OIL TANK STEAMERS

The Rotterdam Arrives on Her Maiden Trip from Newcastle-on-Tyne—Passed Four Icebergs.

The steamship Rotterdam, a new oil tank steamship, which was built by the Palmer Shipbuilding and Iron Company of Jarrow, England, for the American Petroleum Company, arrived in this port yesterday on her maiden trip from Newcastle-on-Tyne. The vessel is manned by a crew of thirty-six, and is said to be the largest oil tank steamship afloat.

The voyage from Newcastle was made in eleven days, which is very good time for a ship of the Rotterdam's class. Capt. Voege reports having sighted four big icebergs during the journey. Two of these were larger than any others reported by incoming ships this year. According to Capt. Voege, they measured 600 feet in length and towered 200 feet above the sea. The bergs were sighted July 3. The quartet of arctic wanderers was strung along the westward steam lane between latitude 48 degrees 4 minutes and longitude 49 degrees 20 minutes and latitude 47 degrees 49 minutes and longitude 49 degrees 56 minutes.

The Rotterdam is consigned to C. H. Randebrock. She measures 2,784 tons net, is barkentine rigged, and has two funnels. On her trial trip, made last March, the Rotterdam grounded in a fog and damaged the under water section of her hull to such an extent that when placed in drydock for repairs it was found necessary to remove 150 plates.

"STARVING ACT" FAILED THE THIRD TIME

Leon Le Maire, Professional Beggar, Arrested in the Boulevard.

Leon Le Maire, fifty-five years old, is a professional beggar who impresses a stranger as a man of respectability in hard luck. He lives in Bowery and Chatham Square lodging houses. He is well known to the police in the down-town precincts.

Frederick Fluger, a business man, of 793 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, met Le Maire on the Boulevard Saturday. He saw the old man drop a crust of bread in the street, and, when a well-dressed wo

times, that God did not make you for a pack-horse. Dig yourselves out from among the hogsheads and the shelves, and in the light of the holy Sabbath day resolve that you will give to the winds your fears, and your fretfulness, and your distresses. You brought nothing into the world, and it is very certain you can carry nothing out. Having food and raiment, be therewith content. The man who came home from the store. There had been a great disaster there. He opened the front door, and said, in the midst of his family circle: 'I am ruined. Everything is gone. I am all ruined.' His wife said: 'I am left'; and the little child threw up its hands and said: 'Papa, I am here.' The aged grandmother, seated in the room, said: 'Then you have all the promises of God besides, John.' And he burst into tears, and said: 'God forgive me, that I have been so ungrateful.' And I find I have a great many things left. God forgive me!

The Store and the Home.

"Again, I remark, that many of our business men are tempted to neglect their home duties. How often it is that the store and the home seem to clash, but there ought not to be any collision. It is often the case that the father is the mere treasurer of the family, a sort of agent to see that they have dry goods and groceries. The work of family government he does not touch. Once or twice a year he calls the children up on a Sabbath afternoon, when he has a half-hour he does not exactly know what to do with, and in that half-hour he disciplines the children, and chides them and corrects their faults, and gives them a great deal of good advice, and then wonders all the rest of the year that his children do not do better. Now they have the wonderful advantage of that semi-annual castigation.

"The family table, which ought to be the place for pleasant discussion and cheerfulness, often becomes the place of perilous expedition. If there be any blessing asked at all, it is cut off at both ends, and with the hand on the carving knife. He counts on his fingers, making estimates in the interstices of the repast. The work done, the hat goes to the head, and he starts down the street, and before the family has arisen from the table he has bound up another bundle of goods, and says to the customer, 'Anything more I can do for you to-day, Sir?' A man has more responsibilities than those which are discharged by putting competent instructors over his children and giving them a drawing master and a music teacher. The physical culture of the child will not be attended to unless the father looks to it. He must sometimes lose his dignity. He must unlimber his joints. He must sometimes lead them out to their sports and games. The parent who cannot forget the severe duties of life sometimes to fly like kites and trundle the hoop, and chase the ball and jump the rope with his children ought never to have been tempted out of a crusty and unredeemable solitariness. If you want to keep your children away from places of sin you can only do it by making your home attractive. You may preach sermons, and advocate reforms, and denounce wickedness, but not your children will be captivated by the glittering saloon of sin unless you can make your home a brighter place than any other place on earth to them. Oh, gather all charms into your house! If you can afford it, bring books, and pictures, and cheerful entertainments to the household. But, above all, teach those children, not by half an hour twice a day on the Sabbath day, but day after day; and every day teach them that religion is a great gladness, that it throws chains of gold about the neck, that it takes no spring from the foot, no blitheness from the heart, no sparkle from the eye, no ring from the laughter; but that its ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. I sympathize with the work being done in many of our cities by which beautiful rooms are set apart by our Young Men's Christian Associations, and I pray God to prosper them in all things. But I tell you there is something back of that and before that: We need more happy, consecrated, cheerful Christian homes everywhere.

Above the Value of the Soul.

"Again I remark that a great many of our business men are tempted to put the attainment of money above the value of the soul. It is a grand thing to have plenty of money. The more you get of it the better, if it come honestly and go usefully. For the lack of it, sickness dies without medicine, and hunger finds its coffin in the empty bread tray, and nakedness shivers for lack of clothes and fire. When I hear a man in canting tirade against money—a Christian man—as though it had no possible use on earth, and he had no interest in it at all, I come almost to think that the heaven that would be appropriate for him would be an everlasting poorhouse. While, any there is much we do in this world that I just mentioned, God launched this world 6,000 years ago. It has been going on under freight of mountains and immortals, but one day it will stagger at the cry of fire. The timbers of rock will burn, the mountains flame like masts, and the clouds like sails in the judgment hurricane. Then God shall take the passengers off the deck, and from the berths those who have long been asleep in Jesus, and He will set them far beyond the reach of storm and peril. But how many shall go down will never be known until it shall be announced one day in heaven, the shipwreck of a world! So many millions saved! So many millions drowned! Oh! my dear hearers, whatever you lose, though your houses go, though your lands go, though all your earthly possessions perish, may God Almighty, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, save all your souls."

Legion of Honor School Rules.

From The London Daily News.

M. Félix Faure on Saturday visited the school in Paris for daughters of members of the Legion of Honor, in the old chapter house of St. Denis. Our Paris correspondent says: "This school was founded by Napoleon. Its first Directress was Mme. Campan, reader to Marie Antoinette and the author of memoirs. There are now 700 pupils. All the lady teachers were graduated in the school, and wear the cross of the Legion of Honor. The discipline is severe, but, with the surroundings and the great care bestowed on artistic studies, tends to develop aristocratic character of the Cornellian type. It is impossible to come out of the Legion of Honor School without a good deal of stoicism. Absolute equality between the paying and non-paying girls is insisted upon. All wear coarse, homely clothing. Seven pense a week is the maximum pocket money. The girls work in turn as cooks under the direction of professional ones. They study gardening, botany, and simples. The kitchen gardens and park cover nearly 100 acres. M. Faure invited all the head girls of each class to the next garden party at the Elysée, saw those on culinary duty operate in the kitchen, and looked into the studio where M. Jules Lefebvre was teaching the upper drawing and painting class. No head of the State since 1853 has visited the Legion of Honor School until Saturday. The Empress Eugénie used to distribute there the prizes given at the Summer examinations.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Cut Prices in Chicago.—Manager Henderson of the Chicago Opera House has started the managers of that city by cutting the prices for seats in his theatre. Before the reduction the prices were from $1.50 to 25 cents. Now they are from $1 to 15 cents, and Mr. Henderson says that is high enough. Everything else has been reduced, he says, and there is no good reason why the war prices of theatrical tickets should be continued thirty years after the close of the war. He proposes to give the same first-class entertainment for which his house is noted, with the same number of artists on the stage, but to give it at a rate which the great masses of the playgoing public can meet. The result of his experiment will be eagerly watched by managers in Chicago and elsewhere.

—"Dorothy." in the Open Air.—A great company is being organized to present the comic opera "Dorothy" at Lake George on the evenings of July 31 and Aug. 1 in the open air. Camille D'Arville will sing the part of Dorothy, Charles Bassett, the tenor, will have his original role of Wilder. Edward M. Favor, recently of the "1492" company, will be the comedian Henry Stanley, the baritone, and George Broderick the basso. A full chorus of seventy voices has been secured, and a ballet of twenty artists to make things merry between the acts. There will be a full orchestra, under the leadership of Charles Puerner, effective scenery, and a beautiful display of lights.

—Arrival of "The Sphinx."—The company which is to sing "The Sphinx" at the Casino to-night left Boston in a special train after its performance of Saturday night and arrived here early yesterday morning. The members spent most of Sunday at the Casino familiarizing themselves with the new stage, and a dress rehearsal of the opera was held last night which gave ample satisfaction to the management. The opera have come to New-York with much lavish praises beforehand as "The Sphinx," and the advance sale of seats, considering the season, has been something unusual. A large audience will see the opera to-night and pass judgment upon it.

—Gladys Wallis's Tour.—Manager John W. Dunne has engaged Florence Wickes, youngest daughter of the Vice President of the Pullman Company, to support Gladys Wallis during her starring tour next season. Miss Wickes will open with Miss Wallis at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Aug. 26 in the new version of "Fanchon," which Clay M. Greene is writing. She will play Madelon in this comedy, and will also be seen in an important part in "Nebraska." Franklin Lee's comedy, which will follow "Fanchon." Miss Wickes is now in this city studying voice culture under the tuition of Jesse Williams.

—"The New South" in Chicago.—"The Cotton King" company closed a successful engagement of 100 nights at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Saturday, and was followed last evening by Manager Brady's production of "The New South," which was presented for the first time in this city. Joseph Grismer, Phoebe Davis, Scott Cooper, and others of the original cast played their old parts. The outlook for a successful season with this play is said to be very promising.

—Trilby's "First Souvenir."—"Trilby" will reach its one hundredth performance at the Garden Theatre Wednesday night, July 10. The event will be celebrated by the distribution of handsome and appropriate souvenirs. The business at the Garden still continues very large, the largest, in fact, ever known in New-York in the Summer season, and it looks very much as though the run of "Trilby" would pass well into the cooler months.

—Continuous Performance Anniversary.—The tenth anniversary of the beginning of the "continuous performance" system was celebrated in B. F. Keith's four theatres last Saturday. It was on July 6, 1885, when Mr. Keith first put into execution his idea of an unbroken performance, at his first Boston theatre, which was called the Gaiety, and where the show ran from 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

—New Scene for "Thrilby."—A new and artistic picture of the theatre foyer in the second act of "Thrilby," from the brush of Joseph Physioc, will be seen in the latest edition of this merry burlesque at the Garrick Theatre to-night.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I. 1—New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society vs. Manson. 2—Merritt vs. Wanamaker. 3—Stiehl vs. Basch. 4—Barnes vs. Sadlier. 5—Baldwin vs. Yost.

Class VI.—6—Ludwig vs. Frank. 7—Millis vs. Gardner. 8—Saalfield vs. Saalfield.

Class VII.—9—People, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c. 10—Ogden vs. The Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Railroad Company. 11—Elkins vs. Silverman. 12—Hadden vs. Natchaug Silk Company. 13—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Young.

Class VIII.—14—Matter of Cromwell Avenue. 15 Matter of St. John's Cemetery. 16—Dorff vs. Dorff. 17—Kenny vs. Kerwin & Diehl. 18—Moore vs. Salisbury. 19—Ivone vs. Watzler. 20—Sedgwick vs. Hayes. 21—Fox vs. Freeburn. 22 People, &c. vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 23—Rosenfeld vs. Phillips. 24—Young vs. Granite State Provident Association. 25—People, &c., vs. Madison Square Bank. 26—Halpin vs. Phenix Insurance Company. 27—Peyton vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 28—Hirshfeld vs. Bopp. 29—Church vs. Grunt. 30—Dregan vs. Hogan. 31—Thompson vs. Goodwin. 32—Castagnetta vs. Castagnetta. 33—Shute vs. Golden. 34—Dontbitt vs. Weston. 35—Matter of Liberty Insurance Company. 36—Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis vs. Venner. 37—Perry vs. Waltmann. 38—Trustees of Lenox Library vs. Gould. 39—Eldridge vs. Eldridge. 40—Matter of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. 41—Clark vs. Mount. 42—Hartley vs. Elliott. 43—Walsman vs. Tansen. 44—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Young. 45—Matter of Porter.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

5 Neuffer vs. Neuffer. 7—Mehrtens vs. Conkling.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 12 M.

994 Meinwold vs. Meinwold. 995—Baker vs. Baker.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Issues of Fact.—Estates of: 218—Belle Carroll. 220—Ann McCabe.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Marretta Hamerstein, Henry S. Day, Henry Orlen, Michael Duffy, Antoine Siringk, Alfred Fogerty.

At 2 P. M.—Conrad Muller.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller for the People.

1—Marie Barbert. 2—John Van Ness.

Hearings.—3—Charles Lenz, 2—William Cohen. 3—Mary Wilkinson. 4—Billy McManus.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine for the People.

1—James O'Brien. 2—Tillie Worth. 3—Patrick J. Byrnes, Patrick Shea, and George Collins. 4—Leonora Friena. 5—William Jones. 6—George C. Young. 7 James Merrell. 8—Ransom W. Rutledge. 9—John Saunders. 10—Hubert Bastin. 11—Ernest Roth and Barbara Stadler. 12—George Crowder. 13—Anton Birnman. 14—Eldridge Trenholm. 15—Alfonso Pagano. 16—David Kennedy and Frank Carn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

References Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Clark vs. Barnes —G. W. Ellis. Matter of Todd—A. E. Carroll.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Harriet L. Sneaton, Theodore G. Dicke, John W. Buxton, Mary McDonald, John D. Randolph, Owen Mulligan, Catharine A. Reitz, Addie Jane Perry, Samuel Mitchell, Catharine Hollman, Charles J. Hazzard, Martin Hartmaier, Carrie E. Osborn, Daniel Laird, Andrew Morrison, Mary A. Holsten, and Morris Rudolph.

The administration of James Reid. The accounting of John S. Brown. The estate of Israel Muller. The guardianship of William A. Archer et al. Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 46. Accounting—James W. Page, July 11, No. 37—Will of Eliza H. M. Lord.

A "Giglio" to Princess Helene.

From The London Daily News.

The ladies of Florence are about to present to the Princes Hélène d'Orleans, on her marriage, a gift in the shape of the "Giglio," or Lily of Florence, composed entirely of jewels and pearls, and which can be worn either as a diadem, with a row of brilliants resting on the hair, or as a brooch. This gift will be presented to the Princess with an album, in which will be the names of all the ladies who have subscribed toward it. The diadem, which is the work of a well-known Florence jeweler, and has, it is stated, cost 12,000 francs, is of great beauty, and the design is tastefully carried out.

Blame the Bicycle and Trolley.

From The Detroit Tribune.

Lake shipments out of Chicago last week dropped to the lowest point in many years. Some marine men believe that the small shipment of grain to the East for local consumption is due in a large degree to the bicycle and the displacement of horses on street car lines by electricity. They are of the opinion that these two factors have done far more to deprive lake vessels of grain cargoes than all the competition of the railroads since the outbreak of hostilities between the Eastern lines.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Following is a complete list of saloon passengers who have been booked for the Dania, which sails for Hamburg to-day:

A.—Mrs. Mary Geikie Aiken, Miss Catharine I. Adam, Henry Albers, Miss Dorothea Albers, Miss Grace Albers.—B.—Miss Elsa Bimstein, Morrisi Black, Mrs. C. Bredehorn, Miss Mary E. Blanchard, C. F. Bohan, H. Barring.—C.—Lorenz Cantor, Mrs. Annie Cohn, Mrs. Ratcliffe Caperton.—E.—Mrs. Catharine Elias, Ludwig Engelhardt.—F.—Miss Christiane Ferrari, Mrs. Paul Fueslein, Miss Camilla Fueslein, Miss Jenny Fischer, Mrs. Mary Furm, Miss Marie Fischer.—G.—Rodman De K. Gilder, Dr. T. H. E. Gruel, Miss Emma M. Garretson, P. M. Gilligan, Peter Gilsey.—H.—Dr. W. Hailes, Jr., A. Hambold, Mrs. Hanbold, the Rev. Mathew Hertzman, E. P. Henckler, Mrs. Henckler, Fritz Holpp, Conrad Hottes, Miss E. Hendrick, Miss Emilie Helbing, Miss Horner, Mrs. T. Hackett, Miss Grace Horton, Daniel Huber, G. L. Haisey.—I.—E. T. Iglesias.—K.—Mrs. F. Knoechel, Miss Lottchen Koenig, Mrs. Jennie Korn, George Kraemer, Mrs. L. Kruse, Miss Marguerithe Krause.—L.—James Lombard, Mrs. Auguste N. Lindsley, Miss Aletta Lindsley, Clifford Lindsley, C. C. Liebau, R. Liebau, Mrs. Pauline Lienau, John T. Lenahan.—M.—Miss Mary C. McGuire, Miss Mary F. Maguire, Sister Elise Munn, Miss Melitta Milton, Richard A. Minckwitz, M. Minzesheimer, I. F. Mejaryel.—N.—G. L. Noble, Carl Neddermeier, Mrs. Neddermeier, Arthur Neddermeier, Master Neddermeier.—O.—The Rev. John Otten.—P.—Mrs. T. Phillip, Miss Elsa Phillip, Miss Fanny Pfundt.—R.—Miss Lina Ruth, Miss Julia Richmann, Ernest Ruth, Mrs. M. A. Ross, Miss Helen K. Ross, Miss Julia M. Ross.—S.—Arthur Sweeney, Prof. Emil C. Strauve, Mrs. Paul Stolbert, Max Schlich, Miss Emma Schneider, Miss Marie Schlich, Mrs. Mary de Skazina, Miss Stuve, Mrs. H. C. Sanderson, Mrs. D. Schmidt.—T.—Miss M. Trimmer.—V.—Miss Gretchen Volkens.—W.—Miss Alida S. Williams, Mrs. A. T. D. Wedemeyer, Douglas Walcott.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...4:37|Sun sets...7:33|Moon rises...9:01 P. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:32	8:32	2:15	2:19
Governors Island	8:22	8:18	2:21	2:18
Hell Gate	10:15	10:11	3:49	3:46

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 8.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Antillia	Nassau	July 2
City of Birmingham	Savannah	July 5
Del Sud	Rio Janeiro	July 4
El Sud	New-Orleans	July 3
Mohawk	London	June 27
Nacoochee	Savannah	July 6
Saratoga	Havana	July 4
Tauric	Liverpool	June 25

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

Alleghany	Kingston	July 4
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	July 3

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

Lahn	Bremen	July 2
Seguranca	Havana	July 6
Wordsworth	St. Lucia	July 3

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

Allianca	Colon	July 4
Andes	Port au Prince	July 6
Bea Bellida	Matanzas	July 4
El Norte	New-Orleans	July 6
Thingvalla	Copenhagen	June 25
Nueces	Galveston	July 4

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

Britannic	Liverpool	July 3
Mohican	Rotterdam	June 30
Normannia	Hamburg	July 4
Norfolk	Gibraltar	June 27
Prussia	Hamburg	June 30
Wittekind	Bremen	June 30

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Dania	July 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Cherokee	July 9	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Trave	July 9	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cevic	July 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Strabo	July 10	Glasgow	Busk&Jevons.
Teutonic	July 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ethiopia	July 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	July 10	Havana	113 Wall St.
Pontabella	July 10	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Paris	July 10	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
El Rio	July 10	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Westernland	July 10	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Finance	July 10	Colon	35 Broadway.
Colombia	July 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Trinidad	July 11	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Rio Grande	July 12	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Jamaica	July 12	Greytown	24 State St.
Seminole	July 12	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Delcomyn	July 12	Montevideo	29 Broadway.
Galileo	July 12	Hull	21-23 State St.
Regulus	July 13	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Patria	July 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Irrawaddy	July 13	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Philippi	July 13	Progreso	39 Broadway.
Lucania	July 13	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Nueces	July 13	Galveston.	Pier 20 E. R.
Georgia	July 13	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Maasdam	July 13	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
La Touraine	July 13	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Pr. Willem II.	July 13	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Knickerbocker	July 13	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Alleghany	July 13	Kingston	24 State St.
Bideford	July 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Furnessia	July 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Principia	July 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Mohawk	July 13	London	4 Broadway.
Venezuela	July 13	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Hapsburg	July 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Exeter City	July 13	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Imp. Cerdic	July 13	Colon	35 Broadway.
California	July 16	Gibraltar	3 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	July 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	July 16	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Tauric	July 16	Liverpool	12 Broadway.
Ardanhoe	July 17	Colon	80 Wall St.
Burgundia	July 17	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Antilla	July 17	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Rialto	July 17	Hull	21-23 State St.
Britain	July 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	July 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	July 17	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
State of Texas	July 19	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Normannia	July 18	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Colombia	July 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Richmond Hill	July 20	London	21-23 State St.
K'r Wilh'm II.	July 20	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	July 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Galileo	July 20	Bahia	Busk&Jevons.
Thingvalla	July 20	Christiania	28 State St.
Etruria	July 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Amalfi	July 20	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Obdam	July 20	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Newport	July 20	Newport	Pier 34 N. R.
Gascogne	July 20	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Sorrento	July 20	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Louisiana	July 20	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
S. of Nebraska	July 20	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Allianca	July 20	Colon	35 Broadway.
Peninsular	July 20	Lisbon	29 Broadway.
Mobile	July 20	London	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	July 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Llandaff City	July 21	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Maracaibo	July 23	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Mananense	July 23	Para	113 Pearl St.
Spree	July 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Flaxman	July 24	Bristol	Busk&Jevons.
Majestic	July 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	July 24	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	July 24	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Tocasset	July 25	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
P. Bismarck	July 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Panama	July 25	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Terrier	July 25	Demarara	100 Wall St.
South Cambria	July 25	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Victoria	July 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Phoenicia	July 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	July 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Sicilia	July 27	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Champagne	July 27	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Strathcarron	July 27	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Hudson	July 27	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Anchoria	July 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	July 27	London	4 Broadway.
Ems	July 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	July 27	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ohio	July 27	Hull	21-23 State St.
Wells City	July 27	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Lady Palmer	July 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ardanhu	July 28	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Havel	July 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	July 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	July 31	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Waesland	July 31	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Greetlands	July 30	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Powhatan	Aug. 1	Para	129 Broadway.
Santiago	Aug. 1	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Aurania	Aug. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
S. of California	Aug. 3	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hekla	Aug. 3	Christiania	28 State St.
Persia	Aug. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Aug. 3	Bahia	Busk&Jevons.
P. Willem IV.	Aug. 3	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Grangense	Aug. 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Werra	Aug. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Aug. 3	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Manitoba	Aug. 5	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Aller	Aug. 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Aug. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Aug. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Tijomo	Aug. 7	Demarara	100 Wall St.
Teutonic	Aug. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, July 7.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) new, 2,784 tons, Voege, Newcastle June 26, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Hunter, Santos May 18, with mdse and passengers to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Davidson, Santos May 31, via Rio Janeiro, with mdse to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda July 4, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Parklands, (Br.,) Carter, Messina June 6, via Palermo, with mdse to Hirtzel, Feltmann & Co. —vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 6th.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow June 27, via Moville, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 8:37 A. M.

SS Branwen, (Br.,) Bonnelly, Port Spain and Grenada June 29, with mdse and passengers to George Christall. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Whitton, Hull June 20, via Boston, with mdse to Henderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 P. M.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Lillian, (of Harrington,) Willey, Guantanamo 16 ds, with sugar to Lawrence Turnure—vessel to James E. Brett.

Sailed.

SS Yemassee, for Charleston; Albano, for Hamburg; Mannheim, for Hamburg; Spero, for Baracoa; Hindoo, for London; Olbers, for Manchester; England, for London;

Bark Beatrice Havener, for Philadelphia.

Notice to Mariners.

Great Round Shoal Light Vessel, Massachusetts.—Notice is hereby given that under date of July 1, 1895, it was reported that the steam fog signal on Light Vessel No. 42, to the southward of Great Round Shoal, easterly entrance to Nantucket Sound, was disabled. The signal will be repaired as soon as practicable, and until further notice the vessel's bell will be sounded during thick or foggy weather. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1895," Page 34, No. 118, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1894," Pages 62 and 65.

By Cable.

GLASGOW, July 7.—SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New-York June 29, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, July 7.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 7.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from Bremen, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New-York for Bremen, arr. here at 4:35 P. M. today.

BRISTOL, July 7.—SS Chicago City, (Br.,) from New-York June 22, arr. here to-day.

DOVER, July 7.—SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed here to-day.

LONDON, July 7.—SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from New-York June 25 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

HAVRE, July 7.—SS Italia, (Ger.,) Capt. Martens, from Hamburg, sld. hence for New-York yesterday.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Laurent, from New-York June 29, arr. here to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 13 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Fulton, from Mobile; at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Brazil, per steamship Moorish Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Moorish Prince"); at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Etheired, from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Trave"); at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic"); at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 9 AM for Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana"); at 10:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance"); at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia"); at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Portia; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, and Martinique, per steamship Pontabelle, (letters for Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Pontabelle"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Ethelwold, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine"); at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chinpas, Tuxpan, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela must be directed "per Prins Willem II."); at 10:30 AM for Dutch, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II."); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela"); at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hildebrand, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hildebrand"); at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Harald, from Mobile.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close (promptly) daily up to July 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 21 up to July *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July *10 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July *10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Higher Prices, Notwithstanding the Shake-Up, in the Industrials.

GRANGERS LEADING THE ADVANCE

A Movement Natural to Times of Increasing Prosperity—Crops, Trade Conditions, and Railway Earnings All Improving.

MONDAY—A. M.

The first week in July, broken as it is by the national holiday, is usually one of great dullness on the stock market, and this year it proved to be no exception to the rule. While business was greatly restricted and conspicuous events were absent, stocks displayed marked strength. Good bonds were in demand, and the whole movement of the week was such as might be looked for in times of increasing prosperity.

The influential news of the week concerned the growing crops, existing trade conditions, and railway earnings. These indices of the country's condition were all favorable. The crops have been benefited by copious rainfalls, trade growth is reflected in the increased volume of bank clearings, and the return of railway earnings shows that general business is on the mend. Increasing wages are a sure indication that the manufacturing interests of the country are feeling the good results of the general revival.

Men who were bears a week ago have changed their position in the stock market, and if they have not been large buyers of securities for the rise they have at least covered a large part of their short contracts. The covering movement was apparent chiefly in the Granger group of stocks, all of which made their best prices of the week on Saturday. The coal stocks were also firm, although dull. There has been no official announcement as to a settlement of the difficulties of the trade, but it is known that serious efforts are being made to bring about an adjustment. The low-priced specialties have also shown strength, and the majority are materially higher than a week ago.

There was active speculation in the industrials. The liquidation which was in progress in Sugar and Chicago Gas at the close of the previous week continued on Monday, when the lowest prices in the movement were made. Since then Sugar has rallied half a dozen points, but Chicago Gas has been little better than hardly steady. The latter stock seems to be without friends just now, even the people who six months ago were predicting par for it being loud in their declarations that it is not worth 20. This is one of the peculiarities of speculation, and in this instance is interpreted to mean that the ousted control is awaiting to buy the property again at attractive figures. Tobacco, for which there seemed to be no bottom on Monday, when it sold at 107½, has been well bought since then, and on Saturday commanded 114. Marked progress has been made toward the reorganization of Distilling and Cattle Feeding, the courts having decided all points in favor of the committee, and having ordered the property to be sold at auction. The sale is to take place in August, and the property will then be bought in by the committee. The company has net current assets over all liabilities of $1,528,000, and in addition to this there is in the hands of the Reorganization Committee $1,400,000, making a total of over $2,900,000 quick cash assets, not counting real estate, distilleries, and other property. The stockholders will have the equity in $1,500,000 worth of property remaining in the hands of the receiver after the sale, besides a good probability of recovering $500,000 from the late managers, used by them in stock speculation in Wall Street. The liabilities against these assets are very small, so that the outlook for the new company is most promising. Tennessee Coal and Iron has continued to show strength, and insiders in the property predict much higher prices for the stock. General Electric and Rubber have both been firm, and, notwithstanding the downward movement in the early part of the week, closed at material gains. Other industrials also made satisfactory records in the week's speculation.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing July 7, 1894.
United States Cordage....	1½	1½	21
United States Cordage pf.	2¾	2½	36
United States Cordage gtd.	6½	6	..
United States Rubber	41⅞	39	36
United States Rubber pf..	93¾	93½	89½
*United States Leather....	21⅜	17⅜	..
*United States Leather pf.	94¼	93½	53⅜
Wabash	9	9	6
Wabash pf.....	20⅛	19	13½
Western Union Tel.....	92	90⅝	83
Wheeling & Lake Erie...	17¾	16⅜	11⅜
Wheel. & Lake Erie pf...	54⅜	52¾	43⅞
*Wisconsin Central	5⅞	5¾	..

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $2,052,225. The banks now hold $32,173,700 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $182,400, a decrease in specie of $734,900, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,458,100, a decrease in deposits of $563,100, and a decrease in circulation of $25,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	July 6, '95.	June 29, '95.	July 7, '94.
Loans	$513,604,700	$513,422,300	$483,753,500
Specie	64,496,500	65,231,400	91,223,000
Legal tenders	110,145,500	111,603,600	128,061,300
Net deposits	569,873,200	570,436,300	588,598,500
Circulation.	13,134,000	13,159,000	10,334,700

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	July 6, '95.	June 29, '95.	July 7, '94.
Specie	$64,496,500	$65,231,400	$91,223,000
Legal tenders	110,145,500	111,603,600	128,061,300
Total reserve.	$174,642,000	$176,835,000	$219,284,300
Reserve req'd ag't deposits ..	142,468,300	142,609,075	147,149,575
Excess res've above legal req'ements .	$32,173,700	$34,225,925	$72,134,725

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895.....	$32,173,700	1890.....	$3,846,950
1894.....	72,134,725	1889.....	5,018,025
1893.....	*5,082,025	1888.....	24,316,807
1892.....	15,577,025	1887.....	6,352,450
1891.....	15,465,075	1886.....	13,161,450

*Deficit.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was slightly firmer, although there was an abundance of funds. Call loans were made at 1@2 per cent., but the average was about 1½ per cent.

Time money was very quiet. Rates were 1½@2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in poor supply, but the demand was light. Rates were 2¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3 per cent. for four months' commission-house names, 3@3¼ per cent. for prime four months', 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for prime six months', and 4@4½ per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England lost £64,627 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 61.05, became 59.47. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,125,000f. in gold and 8,525,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull, but firm, with rates at the highest point of the season. The posted rates for sterling were $4.89½ for 60-day bills and $4.90½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88¾@4.89 for 60-day bills, and $4.89¾@$4.90 for demand, $4.90@$4.90¼ for cable transfers, and $4.88 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long, and 5.13¾ for short reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 96, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 discount. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67½c on Saturday. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 67¼c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,492,697, and the exports for the same period $33,223,961. The net exports, therefore, have been $11,731,264. The net exports to date in 1894 were $60,298,250; in 1893, $61,575,487, and in 1892, $38,431,862.

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Ch., B. & Q. cons. 5s	1
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st	2¾
Chi., Bay. & Ir. 1st	1
Col. Coal & Iron 6s	2
Dal. & Waco 1st	1¾
Eliz., L. & B. S. 1st	1
Houston & Texas con. 6s	2
L., Ev. & St. Louis gen. 5s	3
Oregon Improvement con.	1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	1
Savannah & Western 1st t. r.	4
Union Pac. col. tr. 4½ t. r.	2

DECLINED.

Cons. Gas of Chicago 1st	3½
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	2
Northern Pacific 2d c	2½
Northern Pacific 3d c	2½
Northern Pacific con	3⅝
Northern Pacific con. t. r.	4
Northern Pacific Term	2¾
Nor. Pac. col. tr. notes	2⅝
Oregon Short Line 6s	1
Or. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	3⅜
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
United States Cordage 1st	1¾
Wis. Cent. 1st	1½

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining	5⅝
American Sugar Refining pf	1
American Tobacco	3½
American Tobacco pf	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul pf	2¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron	6½
Consolidated Gas	1
Delaware & Hudson	2
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	2⅜
General Electric	3¼
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé	1⅛
Illinois Central	2¼
Louisville & Nashville	1
Metropolitan Traction	2⅞
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	1¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	1¼
National Lead	1¼
National Lead pf	1
National Starch	1⅝
National Starch 2d pf	7⅝
New-Jersey Central	1¼
New-York & New-England	3¼
Pacific Mail	1
Southern Railway pf	2¾
Union Pacific	1
United States Leather	2⅜
United States Rubber	2½
United States Rubber pf	1½

DECLINED.

Bay State Gas	2
Duluth, S. S. & A	1¼
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y.	½
Great Northern pf	4
Laclede Gas	1
Pullman Palace Car	1

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 4, 1895.....	£37,933,838	.....
July 5, 1894.....	38,901,357	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

July 4, 1895.....	81,775,861	50,010,035
July 5, 1894.....	72,487,126	51,065,787

BANK OF GERMANY.

July 4, 1895.....	35,883,400	14,656,600
July 5, 1894.....	33,726,188	11,242,062

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

July 4, 1895.....	19,901,000	13,444,000
July 5, 1894.....	10,470,000	16,389,000

SPAIN.

July 4, 1895.....	8,004,000	12,400,000
July 5, 1894.....	7,918,000	9,091,000

NETHERLANDS.

July 4, 1895.....	4,294,000	7,078,000
July 5, 1894.....	4,521,000	70,330,000

BELGIUM.

July 4, 1895.....	2,670,667	1,335,333
July 5, 1894.....	2,893,333	1,446,667

Total last week.....	£190,462,766	$98,923,968
Corresponding week in 1894.....	170,917,004	96,267,516
Week ending June 27.	193,243,336	100,322,933
Corresponding week last year:.....	171,809,306	96,822,675

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended last Friday.....	$7,522,737
Corresponding week 1894.....	7,830,435
Since Jan. 1, 1895.....	267,749,195
Corresponding period 1894.....	22,763,044

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ended last Friday.....	$6,746,315
Corresponding week 1894.....	7,238,485
Since Jan. 1, 1895.....	173,185,184
Corresponding period 1894.....	187,392,425

Imports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday.....	$190,744
Corresponding week 1894.....	1,124,506
Since Jan. 1, 1895.....	22,380,529
Corresponding period 1894.....	11,491,888

Exports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday.....	$1,099,655
Corresponding week 1894.....	2,085,500
Since Jan. 1, 1895.....	48,621,633
Corresponding period 1894.....	88,059,143

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Clearings for week ending July 6....	$661,457,351
*Balances for week ending July 6.....	43,432,906
Clearings for week ending June 29....	586,405,061
Balances for week ending June 29.....	39,849,001
Clearings for week ending June 22.....	614,812,947
Balances for week ending June 22.....	36,120,914
Clearings for week ending June 15.....	590,678,414
Balances for week ending June 15.....	40,808,443
Clearings for week ending June 8.....	577,190,999
Balances for week ending June 8.....	37,790,061
Clearings for week ending June 1.....	494,623,991
Balances for week ending June 1.....	31,576,494

*Five days.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The week, having been broken by a holiday, was a dull one in the bond market, but, notwithstanding, was extremely strong for the majority of issues. High-grade bonds continue in demand, with restricted dealings, owing to lack of offerings, and higher prices are being realized for very prime securities than probably ever before in the history of Wall Street. Many of the gilt-edged bonds sell on a 3¼ to a 3¾ per cent. basis, and are quickly absorbed, even at these high prices. Among the active speculative bonds, Savannah and Western receipts have scored a sharp advance on a modified settlement with the Georgia Central Reorganization Committee, whereby they receive 55 per cent. in new consolidated bonds, besides 45 per cent. in junior securities, instead of, as originally contemplated, 4 per cent. bonds. Southern Railway 5s have been in active demand, selling at within a fraction of 100, the highest price yet reached. They have been bought largely for London account, which market also absorbed some round lots of Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s. Missouri, Kansas and Texas bonds have been in active demand, and scored gains for the week on what appeared to be investment buying. Northern Pacific securities have been active but weak on a reported hitch in the Adams Committee regarding the plan recently announced whereby the Great Northern was to guarantee the new securities. Both Mr. Adams and Mr. Hill appeared in interviews, one announcing that the plan could not go through, and Mr. Hill stating that the Great Northern would abide by its original proposition. The second mortgage bondholders, however, were opposed to the plan as presented and would have vigorously opposed it, so perhaps it is just as well that it should be dropped and a new one promulgated that will meet the views of the second mortgage bondholders, as they virtually control the situation.

In the outside investment market there has been little change, some of the speculative stocks and bonds showing small concessions in price, but for the investment grade of street railway and gas company bonds there has been a strong and steady demand. The earnings of the street railways are showing large increases over last year. From a list published in The Chronicle, embracing twenty-eight systems, the earnings for 1895 were $1,381,276, against $8,208,500 in 1894. Every system, with the exception of one (Brooklyn) showed large increases. The Bridgeport Traction Company reports an increase of more than 100 per cent.

Municipal bonds have been in good demand, but prices remain so high that they are out of the reach of private investors. The City of Allegheny, Penn., has just sold $800,000 4 per cent. bonds at 106.54, maturing at odd dates. Government bonds have been inactive, with few transactions and no change in price.

THE CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—The market this week has been dull and uninteresting. Local people have been heavy losers in Chicago Gas. The feature of the week has been the offer of a local banking house to take any part of $3,000,000 Cincinnati Sinking Fund 3 per cent. bonds at par. There is about this amount of 4s outstanding, which the city has the option to redeem after 1891, 1894, and 1895. This should depreciate the value of all short city 4s, as they will undoubtedly be taken up at the expiration of the option. Money has been firm, owing to the large shipment of currency to the country. Rates on call are firm at 4, but time money is easier comparatively, being offered at 4½ per cent.

Messrs. W. E. Hutton & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, quote closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Cincinnati City s. f. 5s	111¾	112½
Cincinnati gold 6s, 1900	119¼	119½
Cincinnati gold 6s, 1909	121	121⅝
Cincinnati 7 3-10s, 1902	121	121⅝
Cincinnati 7 3-10s, 1903	129	130½
Columbus & Xenia stock	186	190
Cincinnati, Lebanon & North	35	40
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Day. pf.	85	90
Cincinnati, Ham. & Day. com.	217½	225
Cincinnati Street Railway	113¾	114¼
Mount Adams & Bank	110¾	111½
Cin., Newport & Covington	46¾	47½
Cin. Gaslight & Coke	203	204
Cin. Union Stock Yards	80¾	81½
Cin. Union Stock Yards pf	85	90
Cin. Leaf Tobacco Warehouse	120	128
Little Miami 5s	112½	114
Dayton & Western 6s	114½	112½
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton 4½s	102½	103½
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton 5s	106	107½
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton 6s	106	107
Dayton & Mich. 5s	103¼	109
Cin., Han. & Indianapolis 7s	115	115½
Dayton & Chicago 1st 7s	112	114½
Dayton Union 1st 7s	122	122½
Cin., Newport & Covington 5s	99¼	100
Atlas National Bank	133	135
Citizens' National	210	215
Fourth National	240	250
Fifth National	35	90
German National	202½	206
Merchants' National	110	120
Market National	150	155
National Lafayette	250	300
Second National	380	400
Western German	350	380

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 6.—The demand for local investments, which has been more or less active for some little time, still continues, but, as the more popular stocks are being closely held, the probability is that such sales as take place will be in small amounts only, and at very good prices, at least until after the July disbursements have been taken care of. In the bank stock list prices continue firm. Atlantic National has sold at 32, and 32 ex dividend. As this stock is one of the list that rarely changes hands, the price being somewhat lower than the last sale, the fact may be of interest. A sale of Manufacturers' National was made at 135.

The following semi-annual dividends have been announced during the week: Atlantic National, 2 per cent.; Blackstone Canal National, 2 per cent.; Fifth National, 2 per cent.; Fourth National, 2 per cent.; Mechanics' National, 3 per cent.; National Bank of North America, 2 per cent.; Rhode Island National, 3 per cent., and Third National Bank, 2 per cent. A sale of Gorham Manufacturing Company preferred was made at 115. Insurance stocks are still sought. Merchants' has sold at 51, dividend on, and Providence of Washington at 47¼. The Equitable announces a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., the Merchants' one of 3 per cent., and the Providence of Washington one of 4 per cent. The illuminating stocks are the more popular investments. They are hard to get, and would-be buyers are numerous. Narragansett Electric Lighting has sold at 85, and a small amount is now offered at 86¼. Providence Gas has changed hands at 85½, and what little there was offered at 85¼ was quickly absorbed.

The local money market is exceedingly dull, with commercial paper quoted at 4@5 per cent., and call loans between banks at 2½ per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, 23 and 25 Exchange Place, Providence, report official closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	44	47
Atlantic	*31	..
Blackstone Canal	*25	27
City	*61	..
Commercial	48½	50
Eagle	56½	58
Fifth	*46	..
First	111	113
Fourth	*117	120½
Globe	*53½	..
High Street	60	..
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	134	..
Merchants'	62½	63½
Mechanics'	*52¼	..
National Exchange	*100	..
National of North America	*12½	15
National Commerce	46½	..
Old	*111	..
Providence	710	..
Phenix	70	..
Rhode Island	*23½	..
Roger Williams	68½	..
Second		128
Third	*80	82½
Traders	40	..
Westminster	57	..
Weybosset	46	..

PAWTUCKET.

Pacific	*67	..
Slater	*155	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	103½
Mercantile	30	40
Union Trust Company	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	200	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	*211	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	143½	..
Providence & Springfield	*90	100
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	*210½	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	125	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	*222	230
American Supply		72½
Armington & Sims		50
Gorham Manufacturing Co. pf.	*114½	..
Nicholson File	*57½	..
National & Prov. Worsted pf.	*98	103
National & Prov. Worsted ds.	100	105
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	*37	50
R. I. Perkins, H-S.	*93½	100
R. I. Perkins, H-S. pf.	*105	109

INSURANCE.

Equitable	*47	50
Merchants'	*49	..
Providence of Washington	*45½	50

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	*84¼	86½
Providence Gas	*84	85½
Pawtucket Gas	*80	..
Providence Telephone	*88	..
Rhode Island Electric Protect.	..	120
Woonsocket Electric	..	115

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat		70
Providence & Stonington S. S.	140	..

*Ex dividend.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Our market has been almost destitute of feature all week. The total volume of transactions was not equal to one good day's business. The only important change in values was in Birmingham Traction, which declined to 17 from 20½ last week. No details regarding the street railway consolidation of the Pittsburg-Duquesne and Central systems are expected until the latter part of the month, when it is officially announced application will be made for a charter for the Consolidated Traction Company of Pittsburg. The appearance of the annual report of the Westinghouse Electric Company, which made a good showing, had no effect on the stock. An important piece of legislation which received the Governor's signature this week is the act permitting traction companies to issue bonds to the amount of their capital stock paid in. Heretofore the law restricted the issue of bonds to 50 per cent. of the total amount of stock paid up. Money is firm at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report official closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas	7	..
Philadelphia Co	17⅝	17¾
Central Traction	25⅞	26
Pleasant Valley	..	22½
West End Traction Co.	35	40
Ftts. & Birmingham Traction	16⅞	17
Duquesne Traction Co.	..	36¼
Ftts., Ally. & Manchester Trac.	..	41
U. S. & Signal Co.	13¾	14
U. S. & Signal Co. pf.	..	27½

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 7.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was one-half of 1 per cent. and for thirty-day bills one-fourth of 1 per cent. The fall was owing to the release of the half-yearly dividends. There was a moderate influx of Australian and African gold. Silver was firm and quiet. At the Stock Exchange mining securities were active. Other securities were quiet. Gilt-edged securities advanced. Consols rose 1-16. American railroad securities were unsettled, but generally firmer. The market was dependent on New-York quotations. Illinois Central advanced 4; Louisville and Nashville, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, each 2; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, do "A's," New-York, Lake Erie and Western, and Northern Pacific, each 1. Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific ordinary and preferred each declined 1.

CORN AND COTTON REPORTS FROM TEXAS

The Former Crop Promises Well, but the Latter Is Dubious.

From The Galveston (Texas) News, July 2.

The increased acreage and the favorable weather conditions have combined to produce an immense crop of corn in Texas, while the decreased acreage and the very unfavorable weather that has prevailed during the critical period of the cotton plant's life have brought about a shortage in the cotton crop which even conservative people now place at fully one-fourth less than last year. In many localities the excessive rains have caused such rank growths of weeds and grass that whole fields and parts of fields have been abandoned. This has been done to such an extent that the total result is a marked decrease in acreage, which, added to that reported last month, causes a general revision of acreage figures for Texas. Cause and effect here go together, and one can not but be impressed by the fact that the chances of producing even a fair crop of cotton in Texas this year hang by a slender thread.

An analysis of the reports shows that the coast district has suffered more severely than others. East Texas comes next, then Southwest and Central Texas, while North Texas, though far from good, is in much better shape than other sections. Some localities in what may be called the Dallas district of North Texas, some in what may be called the Lampasas district in Central Texas, report crops in good condition, but these are such marked exceptions to the general condition as to excite wonder. Then, too, they are simply drops in the bucket, so to speak, and cut little or no figure in the general result.

Too much rain and too long-continued rains have brought about what now appears to be little short of a disaster to the cotton crop. The plant itself was ill prepared to combat adverse conditions. The late Spring retarded planting, the drought prevented or delayed germination, then came the rains, favorable at first, but too long continued. The farmers could do no work. Weeds and grass took possession and the month of June closed with gloomy prospects for the cotton planters of Texas. A week or so of dry weather would unquestionably do much good, for it would enable the farmers to clean their fields, but at the same time it must not be forgotten that a great deal of irreparable damage has been done. Necessarily the crop is late. Last month it was reported to be from eighteen to twenty-five days late, and the reports this morning repeat that assertion. Last year the first bale of the Texas crop came to market on the last day of June. To-day an open boll would be looked upon as a curiosity. Last year during the month of August Galveston received about 17,000 bales of new cotton. Does any one suppose that Galveston's receipts this year for August will approximate these figures? These facts are mentioned simply to show how late the crop is, and, being so late, the plant must be small and tender, and therefore ill prepared to combat the unfavorable conditions which are known to prevail.

Wanted in New-Haven for Stabbing.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 7.—Colongio Cuglionio, sixteen years old, of 217 Warren Street, New-Haven, Conn., was arrested here this morning on a charge of stabbing a man in New-Haven on the night of July 4. He is locked up here awaiting the arrival of requisition papers from New-Haven.

MISS THOMPSON TELLS HER STORY

Her Engagement to Dr. Palen Was Well Known, She Says.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., July 7.—Miss Margaret May Thompson, who has instituted legal proceedings against Dr. Gilbert Joseph Palen of Philadelphia, a nephew of the late Jay Gould, for breach of promise of marriage, claiming $25,000 damages, is now at her parent's home here, and to-day spoke unreservedly of her case. Miss Thompson, who has just entered upon her twenty-first year, is a professional nurse, and enjoys the highest public esteem here for her charming personality.

"In the first place," said the pretty nurse, "Dr. Palen did not attend me professionally when I was ill in Philadelphia, as he has said he did. Dr. Palen was deeply interested in my recovery, and to my father he said that we were engaged to be married, but that he did not want his father to learn of our engagement until after his graduation.

"When I was at home here in March last Dr. Palen wrote to me saying that he was coming to see me, and on March 8 he did come. My parents, being aware of his coming, and knowing of our marriage engagement, naturally accorded him a very hearty welcome. Up to this time he had not told me of his relationship to the Gould family, nor of his financial standing. These facts, had I known of them, would have had no influence whatever on me in inducing me to give him a favorable answer to his proposal.

"After my return home for a brief rest from my duties at the Philadelphia Lying-in Hospital I received almost daily letters from Dr. Palen, each expressive of the warmest sentiments. The tenor of my letter which was written to Dr. Palen after his marriage, a brief extract of which his lawyers has made public, has been grossly misrepresented. After his marriage I wrote to him, asking that he return my picture, and ironically congratulating him on his marriage. I intended this expression of felicity to be accepted in the light of sarcasm, pure and simple, and in no sense as indicative of my heart's honest desire. Dr. Palen has basely deceived me."

Miss Thompson said that the understanding between the doctor and herself was that immediately after he had completed his studies abroad they were to be married. She left to-night for Philadelphia.

Paris in Love with Cycling.

From The London Daily News.

Our Paris correspondent writes: M. Zola has taken to cycling. M. Jules Claretie followed his example, and M. Rochefort now enjoys every morning a spin round the Bois. The number of Frenchwomen who cycle rapidly increases. The wide streets are alive with them from dusk to midnight, the weather then being cool. Elderly ladies avail themselves of the steel horse in the evenings and early mornings. One sees husbands and wives on tandems. I know a retired officer, now nearly seventy-five, who goes out on a tandem cycle with his wife, who is over sixty. She says that his cycle did his health so much good that he is now able to give up his matutinal and evening absinthes. He and his wife went on their tandem last winter from Toulouse to Nice.

Financial.

Long Island Traction Co.

REORGANIZATION.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1895.

Stockholders of the Long Island Traction Company are hereby notified, in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, that the time for the deposit of stock, and the payment of the first installment of five dollars ($5) per share is limited to on or before **July 15, 1895.**

The second, and final, installment of five dollars ($5) per share is payable on or before **September 2, 1895.**

Stockholders are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New-York their stock certificates, with transfer thereof to the Committee or in blank duly executed, and thereby to assent and become parties to the Plan and Agreement.

Trust Company receipts will be issued for deposited stock.

Outstanding participation certificates will be received and credited on account, at their face value of $2 per share, in payment of the cash subscription.

Holders of participation certificates may, if they so elect, receive in lieu of any other benefit under the agreement, payment in cash for their certificates at par, with interest at 6 per cent.

Depositing stockholders who shall pay their subscription in full will be entitled to receive one share of new stock for every two shares of old stock, new bonds at par to the amount of the cash subscription of $10 per share paid, and new stock to an amount equal to 75 per cent. of the amount of cash subscription of $10 per share paid.

The shares of the new Company will be represented by voting trust certificates for five years, as provided in the Reorganization Agreement, under a voting trust whereof Frederic P. Olcott, Roswell P. Flower, and Anthony N. Brady are the Trustees.

The Plan has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Long Island Traction Company and by the Committee of Stockholders formed to protect their interests.

For full particulars and details of the Plan and Agreement, reference is made to the original thereof filed with the Central Trust Company of New-York.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
JOHN G. JENKINS,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS,
ALFRED J. POUCH,
Committee.

United States Cordage Co.

REORGANIZATION.

New-York, June 28, 1895.

Believing it to be in the interest of all parties to the reorganization, the Committee have extended the time for deposit of securities of the United States Cordage Company with the **Manhattan Trust Company of New-York** to and including July 12, 1895, as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds.

Guaranteed Stock, with first installment of **$5.00** per share.

Preferred Stock, with first installment of **$2.50** per share.

Common Stock, with first installment of **$1.25** per share.

Deposits of the above securities will not be received after July 12, 1895, except in the discretion of the Committee and subject to such penalties as may be prescribed.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

John L. Cadwalader, Esq., Counsel.

T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5003.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 111 Bonds of $100 each, 20 Bonds of $500 each, and 379 Bonds of $1,000 each, of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 15th day of August next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

111 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

31	498	796	1162	1451	1793
74	510	836	1192	1459	1796
103	519	848	1199	1474	1803
119	523	856	1216	1520	1816
134	549	869	1298	1524	1845
154	570	886	1299	1530	1852
155	581	895	1312	1532	1854
234	631	908	1333	1545	1864
244	634	915	1360	1549	1896
263	650	929	1368	1554	1936
276	655	956	1383	1559	1939
323	681	964	1415	1564	1956
332	692	982	1420	1577	2014
345	718	983	1421	1646	2038
351	736	1008	1433	1690	2083
357	737	1023	1442	1700	2100

NATIONAL GUARD WORK

The War Department Reports of Last Year's Observations.

HIGH PRAISE FOR NEW-YORKERS

Suggestions for Increasing the Efficiency of State Troops—How to Prepare Them in Times of Peace for War Service.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The War Department has issued a belated compilation of the reports of last year's National Guard work.

The observation of the New-York militia was by Col. H. C. Merriam of the Seventh Infantry. He says, regarding the Ambulance Corps and Hospital Corps: "I consider the corps very well instructed and efficient." Regarding the Signal Corps, he says: "They proved themselves well instructed, zealous, and very efficient. In the Fourth Brigade no formal organization has been effected, but individual men in most or all of the companies have received more or less instruction in the use of signal implements, and would become promptly useful in the field."

The Colonel estimates that 95 per cent. of organizations can be relied upon for sixty days' active service in or out of the State. He reports the armament of the guard as serviceable and effective, although some are old and of obsolete patterns. The uniform clothing he found neatly fitted and well cared for.

On the subject of drills and ceremonies, the Colonel says:

Proficiency: Individual drill, excellent; company drill, good; battalion, fair; regimental, poor. In some organizations the drill is excellent in all of the schools. A most noteworthy effort has been made to master the new extended-order exercises, and with fair success. At my suggestion care has been taken in each week to field exercises. The troops marched in field dress and equipment, including packs, in which some problem in minor tactics was executed, such as advance and rear guards, attack and defensive positions, flanks, and the outpost duty, &c. Some officers exhibited aptitude indicating study and practical application, while some failures proved the need of study and field practice. All were valuable to the troops. The lessons will be helpful to study for future work.

The Colonel pays the New-York soldiery a high compliment for its discipline, saying:

Officers and enlisted men are selected with very great care, and with the most excellent results. During the Summer encampment of eight weeks more than 8,000 officers and men were in camp—not less than one week for each garrison. There was no drunkenness, and not a single case of disorder. The town of Peekskill, near the camp, required no provost guard or patrols, and not a single case of disorder by soldiers was reported. No stronger comment can be made for the personnel and discipline of the State troops of New-York.

Some sound advice is given the militiamen in the War Department publication. In connection with a suggested arrangement of exercises for regimental encampment of seven days' duration, which will be found important and valuable just at this season of the year, the War Department people say:

Many regiments of the organized militia appear to have reached such a degree of efficiency in close-order formations, dress ceremonies, and interior guard duty, as to warrant the belief that such organizations would make rapid progress, under progressive instruction, in more advanced field training. It is well known that realistic pratical drill during time of peace in the actual experiences of campaign and battle, so far as they may be simulated without incurring death and wounds, has become the most important factor in the training of troops for war. It is only needful to point to the example of the professional soldiers of the world to show the necessity for this form of instruction, if it is desired to maintain well-trained State forces, which should be not only a defense to the States on occasions of local disturbances, but also practical schools in which many young men of coming generations may learn the real duties of troops in war, and be prepared for commission in the volunteer forces in the event that the Nation should ever again be called to arms.

It has been observed by experienced instructors in the art of field training that no form of military instruction requires more careful preparation, and that whereas the benefits to be obtained by systematic and progressive field exercises, are admitted by all competent authority, the reverse is true of "sham fights," which degenerate into mere exhibitions of indiscriminate firing and impossible manœuvres. The point to be aimed at, in all field training, is to habituate the troops to the actual conditions of field service, that they may become expert in meeting such conditions with the least amount of unnecessary fatigue and confusion.

Field exercises mean, in part, practice in solving the problems of the advance to the attack with the minimum of loss, in the face of a rain of lead and iron which may begin to fall when the troops are 2,500 yards away from the enemy; practice in the art of marching soldiers over dusty roads and under a burning sun, and learning from experienced instructors how to save to the utmost the strength of the command. It also means practice for the commanding officers in taking up positions for defensive and offensive movements adapted to the terrain, and to the object in view; and for the men in covering the front with hasty intrenchments; practice in outpost duty; also in covering the heads of columns during an advance, by proper flanking parties to give notice of the approach of an enemy, and with the proper guards to check his advance until the columns can deploy.

It means going into bivouac after a march, teaching the men to put up shelter tents and cook their own meals over campfires, under the actual conditions of a campaign, and many other matters of a like character.

It is believed that a two weeks' intensive course in field training, covering several annual seasons of encampment, would be possible, and that for the first year some such form of regimental exercises as that suggested for seven days would be equally profitable, provided the companies could assemble on the first day of the regimental camp, well instructed by the Winter drills in their discipline, close-order movements, and guard duty, and ready for more advanced instruction.

Members of the National Guard will find a good deal to interest them in this Government publication.

Statement of O'Brien's Affairs.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The statement of Mr. William O'Brien's affairs, rendered necessary by Mr. Chance's action, throws some farthing-dip light upon the Nationalist movement and upon Mr. William O'Brien. Liabilities are returned at £8,075 and assets at £70. The said liabilities were incurred on behalf of the Nationalist cause, and chiefly by remembering Michelstown too well. But, adds the debtor, the sum of £14,000 has already been allocated out of the party funds, and the first element of these and other similar claims, "Allocate" is a sweet word; but when you allocate you must go a step further and get your allocation. This Mr. O'Brien omitted to do, nor could he persuade the court that Mr. Chance's costs should come from the same dwindling source. Hence the creditors at their first meeting will hardly extract a comfortable dividend from assets consisting of (1) articles of presentation plate, books, &c.; (2) copyright in a novel, "When We Were Boys," and in a volume of essays. Time was when Mr. O'Brien's pen shook Dublin Castle; it now realizes £20 down and a poor £250 per annum. There is, however, another asset—a garment—the presence of which we miss from the statement. It, or rather they, should have been religiously preserved, to serve as a flag streaming over the Parliament on College Green. A subscription to that end would be a fine retaliation on the Cromwell statue, and a kindness to the creditors.

An Audacious Cattle Stealer.

From The London Daily News.

An audacious cattle stealer named Viguier has just been convicted at the Assize Court of Tarn-et-Garonne of stealing an entire flock of sheep. With the aid of his dogs Viguier collected the flock in the fields near St. Antonin, and coolly drove them along the highways to Villefranche, where he made many attempts to sell them to various farmers in open market. The low price, however, at which he was induced to offer them in his anxiety to be rid of the stolen property aroused suspicions, and Viguier, finally taking alarm, abandoned the sheep in the suburbs of that city. Many months afterward he was arrested at Albi for stealing two oxen, and was then recognized as the Villefranche sheep stealer. Three other condemnations for cattle stealing were also proved against him. Viguier has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

A Danish Wedding Card.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Something curious in the way of wedding cards has lately been received in this city. It is from Mrs. Herman Hjorth, formerly of Elwyn, Pa., who was married a short time ago and went to live in Christiania, Norway, her maiden name being Miss Camilla E. Telsen. According to the Danish custom the simple card reads Herman Hjorth og Hustru, the "og" meaning and, and Hustru true to the house or housewife—a term evidently somewhat similar in character to our English word husband.

THE PEST OF THE ELM TREE

Suggestions for the Destruction of the Imported Elm Leaf Beetle.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Elm trees are suffering very badly from the imported elm leaf beetle, (Galeruca xanthomelaena,) and unless some means are devised to prevent its ravages, it looks as though people will be compelled to discontinue the cultivation in all of its varieties of this magnificent tree. This beetle has been long studied and much written about, in Europe and this country. Those who wish to become well acquainted with it from a scientific standpoint can consult the works of Glover, Heeger, Girard, Leinweber, Kollar, Harris, Fitch, Morris, Walsh, Riley, Howard, Smith, Lintner, and others, who have given to it more or less attention. But people are more interested in knowing how to exterminate the pest than in the scientific study of it. The mature beetle hibernates in buildings, cavities of trees, and in any place it can find suitable. Soon after the leaves have started in the Spring it comes forth and lays its eggs on elm trees, mostly on the under side of the leaves. Soon the first deposited eggs hatch, and from that time during the season the operation of egg depositing is continuous, for at all times there may be found an indiscriminate mixture of eggs and mature beetles, and every stage of life between.

The English elms (Ulmus campestris) are first sought by these beetles, and when found they receive by far the greater part of the eggs first laid. This beetle very clearly prefers this variety of elm, for they are first denuded and rendered unsightly, and in many instances succumb to successive attacks, running through a series of years. In seasons when the beetles are not very abundant, and in places where there is a mixture of varieties, the English elm leaves may be seen entirely skeletonized and the American white elm (Ulmus Americana) almost untouched. When the beetle is abundant and the foliage of the English elm is devoured, it will take to other varieties. Should the question arise between elm trees and elm leaf beetles, or no elm trees and no beetles, which? The arboriculturist would say, No elm trees and no beetles. Fortunately, people are not compelled to take either extreme. There is a golden mean, and it is worthy of consideration.

The English elm, at its best, ranks low among elms as an ornamental and shade tree. Even were there no beetles, its extermination would be attended with little loss. Since it performs so important a part in propagating and maintaining this pest, the argument is all on the side of its eradication. This insect has been in this country about fifty years. Where it has gained a footing its has remained, some years more abundant than others, but all the time present. Some insects, and, indeed, most of them, come and in time go. Its history in Europe and its fifty years of life here lead to the belief that it has come to stay, if the elms are allowed to remain. Assuming, then, that under existing circumstances it will remain and disfigure this tree, it is well to consider what is the best thing to do.

It has been shown in Washington, D. C., under the direction of Dr. C. V. Riley, and in New-Brunswick, N. J., under the direction of Dr. J. B. Smith, and in many other places under competent supervision, that by spraying the elms with insecticides this insect may be kept within harmless limits, and perhaps ultimately exterminated. Where these trees are numerous it is impracticable to apply this remedy. It may be suggested that the people compromise by cutting down the elms most efficient in propagating this beetle, and by thinning out others until the number is so reduced that spraying may be practicable. In setting out young elms, let the varieties be limited to those least affected by the beetle, and at the same time, if possible, most desirable as shade and ornamental trees. The American white elm (Ulmus Americana) is by far the best of all as an ornamental tree, and at the same time is almost the least affected by the beetle. Unfortunately, there are so many hybrids propagated in our nurseries and sold for American white elms that it is difficult to get a genuine tree of this variety. It is vigorous in growth, beautifully drooping in form, and has a very rough bark. It is much more vigorous and umbrageous than its hybrids so commonly seen. It would be wise for nurserymen to cultivate the Ulmus Americana in its purity, and for planters to insist upon a guarantee that such is the case. If a nurseryman will not give such a guarantee, go to some one who will, and who is responsible and able to make his guarantee good. It will be discouraging for a part of the people to try to grow elm trees and to protect them, while another part will persist in maintaining varieties favorable to the beetle, and take no measures for destroying the insect. The movement, to be as successful as desired, must be general.

The elm leaf beetle may be kept in check by various devices, none of which has proved very effective except spraying the trees with some insecticide. Spraying, thoroughly applied is an effective remedy, but it is impracticable when the number of trees is great. In reducing the number the English elms should be sacrificed first. No elm trees should be left unless provision be made for spraying them. Although the mature beetle can fly a great distance, the spread of this insect is not as rapid and general as might be supposed. In some instances, in neighborhoods not far apart, one will be seriously injured and another entirely escape. Its spread is, however, quite certain, although somewhat erratic. It would be wise for people in localities where this insect has not made its appearance to take precautionary measures by removing the English elms and gradually reducing the number of those left, so that when the beetle does make its appearance the remaining trees may be sprayed and saved.

It is quite desirable that people begin a careful study of elm trees, their liability to attack by this insect, their unsightly appearance when the leaves are eaten, and see how entirely they fail, when in this condition, to meet the requirements of an ornamental and shade tree. Fortunately, there is a goodly number of trees not seriously affected by insects, easily grown, very ornamental, and entirely acceptable as shade trees. The elm, although so desirable a tree, and so well worth saving, is not a necessity.

The problem of what to do with the imported elm leaf beetle has forced itself upon the people. Every one who owns an elm tree has a voice in its solution. A greater number, who do not possess one of these trees, and who delight in the beauty and utility of intelligent arboriculture, are interested observers. It is to be hoped the problem may be solved in a way satisfactory to all.

LEWIS COLLINS,
Secretary of The Tree Planting and Fountain Society.
Brooklyn, July 1, 1895.

Another Check for One Cent.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The smallest check ever drawn on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore has been returned to the Sub-Treasury after its course through the banks. The check is for 1 cent, drawn to the order of F. H. Shallus, is dated June 28, 1895, and is signed by James A. Diffenbaugh, Special Deputy Collector and Acting Disbursing Agent. When an importation of merchandise is made, the amount of duty, as estimated by the customs officials, is paid. In liquidating the account later, when accurate information is available, the amount is frequently found to be too small or too great. If it is too much, the excess which has been paid by the importer is returned to him; if too small, the residue is collected. The check in this case was for an excess of deposit of 1 cent.

President Cleveland received a check for 1 cent balance on his salary a short time ago.

Festival of Spa, Belgium.

From The London Daily News.

Spa, Belgium, will be en fête on July 15, when the Queen of the Belgians will come to make her annual visit to that celebrated watering place. Her Majesty is to be presented with a bronze bust of herself; a cantata, written for the occasion, will be sung, and the principal streets will be profusely decorated, with illustrations at night. The Queen has purchased a beautiful palace, of which one wing is destined to receive the Duc d'Aumale, who will next month be the guest of the royal lady. During July and August there will be pigeon-shooting, lawn tennis competitions, races, bicycle matches, regattas, concerts, balls, and plays, in fact, every form of amusement.

City Real Estate for Sale.

LINCOLN PARK.

$250 and UPWARDS.

Choice building lots; high ground; superb views; streets graded; sidewalks flagged; water in streets; very accessible from down town; station at property; only 12 minutes from 155th St. L station; 45 minutes by L express from Rector St.

SEND FOR MAP AND PASS.

R. E. HOLDER,
203 Broadway, N. Y. City.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Mortgage Loans Exclusively.

146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Country Real Estate For Sale.

FOR SALE.

The Beautiful Residence of the Late

P. T. Barnum

at

Bridgeport, Conn.

A magnificent modern three-story brick and brownstone mansion, overlooking Seaside Park and Long Island Sound, containing large reception hall, drawing room, dining room, library, billiard room, nine bedrooms, five bathrooms, &c.; completely fitted with electric light, gas, steam heat, and all conveniences. The grounds, comprising about three and a third acres, are well shaded and beautifully laid out in lawns and drives; the whole being surrounded by a wrought iron and stone fence of most attractive design. Conservatory, graperies, large stable, gardener's cottage, and other outhouses are conveniently located.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
111 BROADWAY,
650 FIFTH AVENUE.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, JULY 9TH, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
MICHAEL J. MULLEEN, ESQ., REFEREE.
3 choice and valuable lots on
5TH AVENUE,
between 89th and 90th Sts.;
also
plot of land on
CAMBRELING AVENUE,
between Jacob and Bayard Sts.,
24TH WARD, NEW-YORK.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

A CHOICE MODERN CORNER APARTMENT of 8 rooms to let, with elevator, steam heat, and electric light, if required; rents, $780-$900; also apartments next door, $600 up; elegant neighborhood; 67 to 75 East 54th St. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

32D ST., EAST, NO. 10.—Four-story basement and cellar, high stoop, stone front, twenty-two feet wide, suitable for business; possession Aug. 1. MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

31ST ST., No. 17.—Four-story, basement and cellar, high stoop, stone front, twenty-two feet wide, suitable for business; immediate possession. MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

NANTUCKET, MASS.—Fully furnished cottage, eleven rooms, sanitary plumbing; piazzas, tennis; opposite best hotel; near bathing; $275 season. Apply 65 West 55th St.

AUCTION REALTY SALES TO-DAY

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Dunn, referee, northeast corner of Boulevard and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 24.11 by 100. Due on judgment, $5,120.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis L. Donohue, referee, East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 36.8 feet east of Madison Avenue, 127.6 by 100.8. Due on judgment, $51,820.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, George M. Hoesen, referee, 265 East Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 83.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 13.10 by 82.2, three-story brick dwelling.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, B. G. Oppenheim, referee, 141 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 278 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,360.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, &c., of Michael F. Kearney to 238 East Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

Referees' Notices.

WEST FIFTY-FIRST STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiff, against FRANCES LEWIS, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twentieth day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of July, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Fifty-first Street distant two hundred and sixty-two feet six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of South Avenue and Fifty-first Street; running thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with Fifty-first Street eighteen feet nine inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches to the southerly line of Fifty-first Street; and thence westwardly along the southerly line of Fifty-first Street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning; being the now known as the street number 440 West Fifty-first Street.—Dated New-York, June 21, 1895. EDWARD T. DONNELLY, Referee.

MILLER & BRIGGS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 52 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
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SOUTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—JULIUS W. KRUGER, plaintiff, against EMMA MEYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, shall sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of July, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, all the right, title, and interest which the defendant Emma Meyer had on the 16th day of April, 1894, and to the premises mentioned and described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land beginning at the northwesterly corner of South and Jefferson Streets, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of South Street thirty-seven feet and two inches; thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with Jefferson Street and through the centre of a party wall sixty-four feet and four inches; thence easterly parallel, or nearly so, with South Street, thirty-seven feet and two inches, to the westerly side of Jefferson Street; and thence southerly along said westerly side of Jefferson Street sixty-four feet and three inches, to the point or place of beginning, and known and designated as Number 270 South Street, New-York City.—Dated New-York, June 24th, 1895. EDWARD H. HAWKE, Jr., Referee.

BERNARD J. ISECKE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New-York City.
je24-2aw5wM&Th&jy16

Referees' Notices.

HOFFMAN AVENUE.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—The HEBREW MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against JAMES J. BRAY and another, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 25th day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate at Fordham, (late) Westchester County, State of New-York, being the southerly half of the lot distinguished on a map made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, and dated March 14th, 1851, and filed in the office of the (late Clerk) now Register of Westchester County, by the number 109, and is bounded and contains as follows: Southeasterly by Hoffman Avenue, twenty-five feet; northeasterly by the southerly line of the north half of the said Lot 109, one hundred feet; northwesterly by Lot No. 116, twenty-five feet, and southwesterly by Lot No. 108, one hundred feet, be the said several dimensions more or less, together with such parts of said streets, avenues, and roads laid down on said map as are opposite and contiguous to and fronting on the premises hereby intended to be conveyed, and together with the right of way by, through, and upon the said several roads, streets, and avenues laid down on the said map, in common with the other part owners of said premises and subject to the right of way of said other part owners in common by, through, and upon the said several roads, streets, and avenues; it being intended to keep open the said streets and avenues as public roads for the common use of the said several owners of said premises and at their mutual expense.

Being the same premises conveyed to James J. Bray, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by George R. Crawford and Lucretia G., his wife, by deed bearing date March 29th, 1882, and recorded April 14th, 1882, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1647 of Conveyances, Page 409.—Dated New-York, June 26th, 1895.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
LAURENCE G. GOODHART, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 William Street, New-York City.
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Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Office of the Clerk of the Common Council, Room 8, City Hall, New-York City,
New-York, July 5, 1895.

Pursuant to directions given to me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council July 2d, 1895, and approved by the Mayor July 5, 1895, viz.:

Resolved, That Wednesday, the 7th day of August, 1895, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Chambers of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, be and they hereby are designated as the time and place when and where application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the consent of the said Common Council to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the railroad referred to in the said company's petition shall be first considered, and that public notice be given by the Clerk of the board by publishing the same daily for at least fourteen days in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to be designated therefor by his Honor the Mayor, according to the provisions of Section 92 of the railroad law as amended; such advertising to be at the expense of the petitioner.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned in the resolution in the following application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be considered as is required by the provision of the railroad law:

To the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The petition of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company respectfully shows to your honorable body:

1. Your petitioner is a street surface railroad corporation organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York on the 28th day of May, 1894, and operates the railroad lines in the City of New-York on Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Amsterdam, Columbus Avenues, West Street, and on numerous cross-town lines, notably Chambers, Duane, Spring, Prince, Houston, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Fifty-ninth Streets, and is the owner of and operates the existing cable railroad on Broadway below Fifty-ninth Street, and the railroads and routes which were formerly owned by the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, the Chambers Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company.

It is the owner also of the railroad upon Lexington Avenue, in the City of New-York, between Twenty-seventh Street and the Harlem River, and extensions or branches thereof through One hundred and Sixteenth Street, between Harlem River and Morningside Park, and leases a connection thereof with the Broadway cable line in Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

2. Your petitioner hereby makes application for the consent of the Common Council to the construction, maintenance, and operation of a street surface railroad for public use, in the City of New-York, upon and along the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways; that is to say:

Commencing at the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, and there intersecting or joining your petitioner's existing railroad upon the said street and avenue; running thence northerly in or upon Manhattan Avenue to the junction of said avenue with St. Nicholas Avenue; running thence northerly in or upon St. Nicholas Avenue to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thence westerly along One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the Boulevard; thence northerly in or upon the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue to the junction thereof with Fort George Avenue.

Also from the junction of the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue at or near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, running thence southerly and northwesterly in or upon King's Bridge Road or Broadway to and across the new bridge over the said Harlem River and the Ship Canal to and across the bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek at Broadway, in or upon Broadway to the northerly line of the City of New-York.

Also from the junction of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue, running thence southerly in or upon the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and running thence easterly in or upon One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Amsterdam Avenue, there intersecting or joining your petitioner's existing railroad upon Amsterdam Avenue.

Also from the junction of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, running thence easterly in or upon One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the Harlem River.

Such railroad to be constructed with double tracks, through, upon, and along each of the streets, avenues, boulevards, and highways above mentioned, together with such connections, switches, turnouts, crossovers, turntables, sidings, and suitable stands as shall be necessary for the convenient working of the road and for the accommodation of the cars which may be run over the same.

Such railroad below One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to be operated by cable power or an underground electric current, or by any motive power not involving the use of steam, and not used or employed on such road, excluding, however, horse or animal power, locomotive steam power, and the overhead trolley system of electric traction, and above One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to be operated by the overhead trolley system of electric traction.

Dated New-York, June 29, 1895.

THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, by H. H. Vreeland, President.

All persons interested in the foregoing application are hereby notified to be present at the time and place mentioned in said resolution.

WM. H. TEN EYCK,
Clerk Common Council.

SUPREME COURT,

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the northerly side of EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD STREET, between Third Avenue and Crotona Park, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on the northerly side of East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, between Third Avenue and Crotona Park, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved as a site for the Board of Education for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described plot, piece, or parcel of land, namely:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, distant 19.37 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, with the easterly side of Third Avenue; and running thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street 79.26 feet, to the westerly side of Fulton Avenue, (proposed); thence northerly along said westerly side of Fulton Avenue (proposed) 248.85 feet; thence westerly at right angles, or nearly so, to said Fulton Avenue (proposed) 59.77 feet, to the easterly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 63; thence southerly and along said easterly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 63, 31.30 feet, and thence again southerly and still along said easterly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 63, 218.70 feet, to the northerly side of East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, at the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, June 14th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of New-York,
July 2, 1895.

SPECIAL SALE.—800 bales leaf tobacco, damaged, will be sold at public auction, at U. S. Barge Office, New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 9, 1895, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

JAMES T. KILBRETH, Collector.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY FERGUSON, plaintiff, vs. JOHN S. KENNEDY and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, as sole acting executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Mary Stuart, deceased; James M. Wilson, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Mary Wilson, deceased; Christiana F. Wallace, Walter Ferguson, Jennie Ferguson, Walter Ferguson, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Ferguson, deceased; Maria Ferguson, James Donald Ferguson, E. Milly Ferguson, Philo D. Ferguson, Margaret Ferguson, Mary D. Dunlap, Jeannie D. Bodine, Anne Donaldson, Abram Wilson, as committee of the person and estate of said Anne Donaldson; Anne D. Tuttle and William G. Tuttle, her husband; William G. Donaldson, Margaret Isabel Donaldson, Robert Stuart Donaldson, James Thaddeus Donaldson, Ethel Alexander Donaldson, Dorothy Donaldson, Douglas Donaldson, Arthur McClellan Donaldson, and Ella Whipple Donaldson, his wife; Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, if living, and Mary, his wife, if any such wife there be, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; the devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, and any heirs at law there may be of said Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, if he be dead, who are unknown to plaintiff, and all creditors of and all persons having any interest in or lien upon the interest of the said Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, or the interest of the unknown devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, or heirs at law of Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, if he be dead, in the premises described in the complaint in this action, the names of such persons being unknown to the plaintiff; Mary Augusta Kingsbury, John Pratt, if living, and Susan, his wife, if any such wife there be, the name "Susan" being fictitious, her Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; the devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, and any heirs at law there may be of said John Pratt, if he be dead, who are unknown to plaintiff, and all creditors of and all persons having any interest in or lien upon the interest of the said John Pratt, or the interest of the unknown devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, or heirs at law of John Pratt, if he be dead, in the premises described in the complaint in this action, the names of such persons being unknown to the plaintiff; Mary Ferguson, Mary D. Dunlap, Jeannie D. Bodine, Anne Donaldson, Abram Wilson, as committee of the person and estate of said Anne Donaldson; Anne D. Tuttle and William G. Tuttle, her husband; William G. Donaldson, Margaret Isabel Donaldson, Robert Stuart Donaldson, James Thaddeus Donaldson, Ethel Alexander Donaldson, Dorothy Donaldson, Douglas Donaldson, Arthur McClellan Donaldson, and Ella Whipple Donaldson, his wife; Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, if living, and Mary, his wife, if any such wife there be, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; the devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, and any heirs at law there may be of said Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, if he be dead, who are unknown to plaintiff, and all creditors of and all persons having any interest in or lien upon the interest of the said Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, or the interest of the unknown devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, or heirs at law of Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, if he be dead, in the premises described in the complaint in this action, the names of such persons being unknown to the plaintiff; John Donaldson, if living, and Jane, his wife, if any such wife there be, the name "Jane" being fictitious, her Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff; the devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, and any heirs at law there may be of said John Donaldson, if he be dead, who are unknown to the plaintiff, and all creditors of and all persons having any interest in or lien upon the interest of the said John Donaldson, or the interest of the unknown devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, or heirs at law of John Donaldson, if he be dead, in the premises described in the complaint in this action, the names of such persons being unknown to the plaintiff; Mary Augusta Kingsbury, John Pratt, if living, and Susan, his wife, if any such wife there be, the name "Susan" being fictitious, her Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; the devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, and any heirs at law there may be of said John Pratt, if he be dead, who are unknown to plaintiff, and all creditors of and all persons having any interest in or lien upon the interest of the said John Pratt, or the interest of the unknown devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, or heirs at law of John Pratt, if he be dead, in the premises described in the complaint in this action, the names of such persons being unknown to the plaintiff, and all creditors of and all persons having any interest in or lien upon the interest of the said John Pratt, or the interest of the unknown devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, or heirs at law of John Pratt, if he be dead, in the premises described in the complaint in this action, the names of such persons being unknown to the plaintiff, and all creditors of and all persons having any interest in or lien upon the interest of the said John Pratt, or the interest of the unknown devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, or heirs at law of John Pratt, if he be dead, who are unknown to the plaintiff, and all creditors of and all persons having any interest in or lien upon the interest of the said John Pratt, or the interest of the unknown devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, or heirs at law of John Pratt, if he be dead, in the premises described in the complaint in this action, the names of such persons being